



—R.C.N. Photo

THOUSANDS of reservists from all three Services have been training this Summer on ships and at camps and stations but the overall reserve picture is far from satisfactory. See Armed Forces story on pages 2 and 3.

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THE FRONT PAGE

The British Puzzle

THE decline of the British economy raises difficult political problems in both Canada and the United States. Neither country can maintain a state of buoyant prosperity without a substantial volume of sales to Britain, and during the next few years it appears pretty certain that that volume can be maintained only by gifts or long-term loans. The political resistance to both methods will be strong in both countries, and not wholly without reason. Yet refusal to make gifts or loans will seriously impair the export trade, and ultimately the domestic trade, of both countries, and may also weaken the ties of the North Atlantic Treaty at a moment when they need to be as strong as possible.

In the United States the political difficulty arises from the feeling of many Americans that aid to the British economy is bolstering up a government of whose economic principles they violently disapprove, and encouraging British labor organizations to maintain an implacable resistance to all efforts to get down costs and restore export trade. In Canada the political difficulty arises chiefly from the fact that some elements, and especially the French Canadians, tend to regard aid to the British economy as a form of colonial servitude unworthy of a nation of Canada's status, and also as involving more of a burden than the country can well carry with its small population and relatively moderate wealth.

The next two years will be the true testing period for the whole Welfare State theory. If the Welfare State necessarily involves a cost level which makes the country incapable of competing in international trade, it must either remedy that situation or manage to live to itself, in its own area or in an area composed of equally high-cost Welfare States which will carry on their trade with a private international currency of their own. Devaluation of the country's own currency can do nothing permanently to remedy the situation unless it succeeds in habituating the worker to a lower level of consumption or a higher level of productivity or both, sufficient to bring down the true cost of productive labor in the country generally.

Migration No Help

WE CAN imagine nothing less calculated to help in the solution of Britain's economic difficulties than any scheme for the large-scale migration of people from Britain to the countries which used to be called the Dominions, or indeed to any part of the earth outside of the British Isles. One of the major causes of the British economic problem is the immense increase in the percentage of the population which is above the present normal age of employment, coupled with the equally immense increase in the difficulty of getting employment beyond that age and the increase of the welfare provisions which make it unnecessary to do so (if one is prepared to accept the somewhat minimal standard of living of the old age pension).

All migration processes are heavily selective against movement by the elderly. Even the old-style, purely voluntary migration—when one emigrated only when one wanted to and immigrated to wherever one wanted to—left at home a much higher proportion of the over-sixties than of the lower ages. The present highly restricted movements are even more unbalanced; both the promoters of the migration at one end and the restrictors at the other take a dim view of the transfer of people who will shortly be entitled to pensions and unable to find work. The over-weighting of the British population with the elderly is bound to be increased by any large-scale transfers confined almost wholly to the economically productive

(Continued on Page Five)



Good naval shooting calls for teamwork. Seamen above are loading pom-pom ammunition for guns of H.M.C.S. Ontario.



One of the elementary things every seaman must master is the art of signalling. These communications ratings at the Communications Training Centre, Esquimaux, study the use of the signal projector.



Radar is vital to the safety of ships in combat or manoeuvre. Rating gets a lesson in operating the equipment.



Long training cruises put naval equipment to the test. Here destroyer Crescent takes on fuel from a cruiser.

MEN AND WEAPONS OF TODAY'S FIGHTING FORCES

By Jay Frank

ONE of the most quotable Churchillian utterances of the war period was "Give us the tools and we will finish the job."

Looking back it is possible to question the truth of the statement at the time. Britain, as it turned out, needed a lot more than tools in order to finish the job then in hand. But tools were of the essence of allied victory in the second world war and the statement serves to emphasize their importance in any modern conflict.

Canada's armed forces, small by comparison, are not overlooking their importance in any future struggle. A major portion of Canada's defence effort in terms of money and man-hours goes into the securing of tools, planning and arranging for the supply of tools and training men in their use.

By tools the services mean weapons, ships, airplanes, tanks, lorries, telephone, telegraph and radio communication equipment, radar, as well as the actual mechanical devices which tradesmen use in the repair, servicing and installation of equipment.

THE basic theory on which Canada's permanent peacetime forces operate makes it specially important that their members possess maximum skill and knowledge of the tools of war. Our forces are skeleton forces. They are intended, of course, to go into immediate action in the event of attacks on Canada but, more important, they are intended to be a nucleus for the training and organization of much larger forces in the event of war.

Every man in the permanent forces, ideally, should be able to instruct and lead other men, to pass on to them the know-how of using the tools of war and to direct them in their use.

Changes in the tools of war in peacetime come slowly. Governments don't spend large sums manufacturing new gadgets until they are thoroughly proved and the need for their use becomes apparent.

Hence the basic tools with which Canadian fighting men work in 1949 are not greatly different from those used in the recent war. There are some new ones. The air force has its Vampire jet fighter plane, a British type. It has the Canadian-type North Star transport. Other new types are coming up, an American-type jet

(Continued on Page 7)



The tools of a fighting Army. This wartime photograph shows the Fifth Canadian Armored Division lined up for inspection in Holland. Canada's peacetime Army cannot today muster such an impressive show of strength.



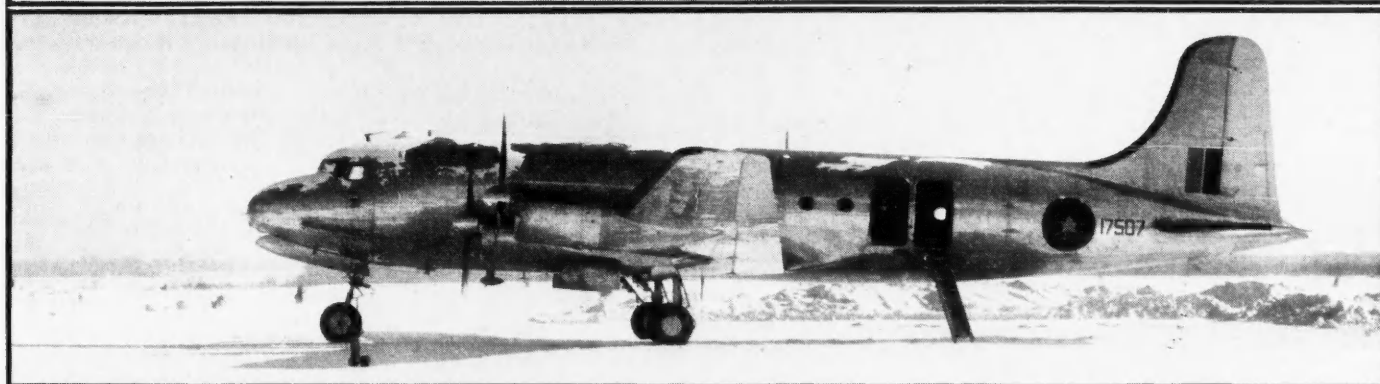
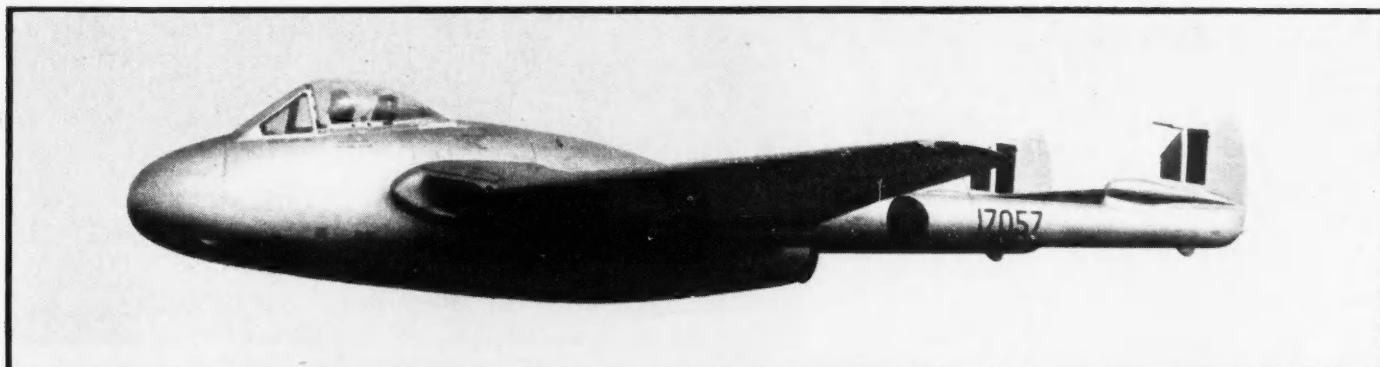
Tank transporters, heavy tractors and trailers are important tools for the use of armoured formations.



Testing new weapons for suitability in varying conditions is a job which falls to the Forces as science and invention strive for improvement. These soldiers are using a light, recoilless anti-tank gun.



The Army uses thousands of vehicles for movement and supply. Here are some at Army Service Corps Depot.



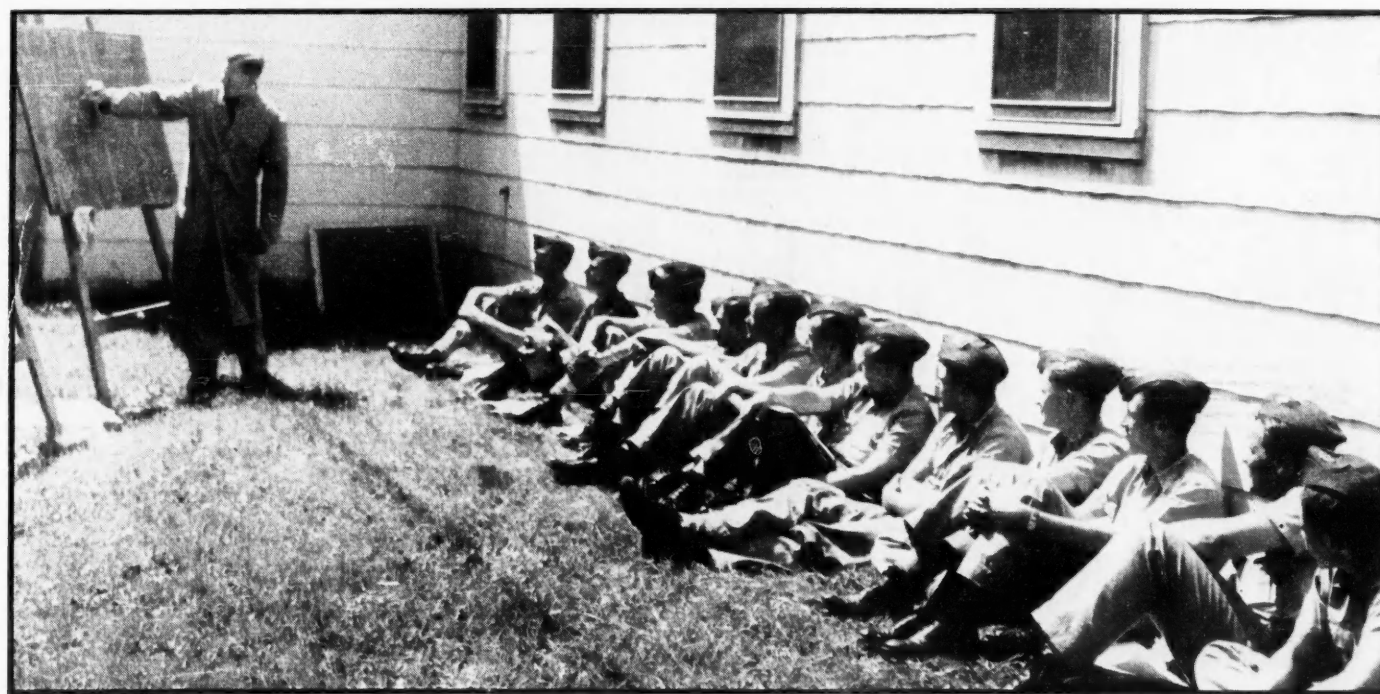
The Vampire interceptor fighter (top panel) is current standard equipment of Canada's operational fighter squadrons. The four-engine North Star (lower panel) is the standard long-range transport.



Paratroop training is carried on at the Joint Air Training Centre at Rivers. R.C.A.F. cooperates.



Two of the utility aircraft types used by the Air Force. Helicopter and Dakota have proved their worth.



Photos by R.C.N., Canadian Army, R.C.A.F.

It takes constant teaching to keep the Air Force staffed with the trained technicians necessary for the operation of its equipment. Here is an outdoor class at a Radar and Communications School.

Ottawa View

By B. T. RICHARDSON

We Can Make Atom Bomb

Have Material And Knowledge But Present Pilot Plant Too Small

AT the very moment when a hush-hush meeting of congressional and administrative leaders in Washington was reputed to be engaged in deliberating the consequences of sharing with Britain and Canada recent advances in American atomic research, Mr. Howe has remarked for the world to hear that Canada has no call for anything the Americans know about the atom and that Canada could make an atom bomb if we wanted to. This puts the atom into proper perspective for Canadians, for it betrays the progress that has been made in Canadian atomic energy research behind the tight curtain of secrecy maintained since the war.

Canada has kept its atom secrets well, and one has only to read the terms of the act passed in 1946, when the Atomic Energy Control Board was set up, and the regulations put into effect in 1947, to realize how thick and impenetrable that curtain of secrecy has been. No one is going to risk going to prison for ten years or so, merely to discuss how the scientists at Chalk River and elsewhere are getting along with the heavy water pile and their ever-increasing supply of U238. The only reverse they seem to have had, judging from the meagre information given out from time to time, has been that thorium has been a disappointment as a fissionable material.

Meanwhile, one has to go back almost to what Mr. King said in 1945, when he was still Prime Minister, to recall what kind of an atomic energy program Canada has. The emphasis here has been on "peaceful purposes" of the atom. Mr. King said that peaceful uses could not be developed without at the same time producing the very material which is used in a bomb. Mr. Howe's latest references to atomic energy are therefore only a reminder that Canadian research does make a Canadian atom bomb possible. The material is there, if the government wants to spend the money and time on making enough of it for a bomb. Our existing pilot plant is not big enough for that.

The striking passages of Mr. King's announcements of the Canadian atomic energy program in 1945 dealt with the industrial possibilities.

How the scientists are getting along towards that objective is still a secret.

Drive For Trade Freedom?

Groundwork Being Done For New Push By Western Democracies

MR. ABBOTT brought back from London the answer to two questions that are crucial in the policies of the St. Laurent government. There is no cause for excessive pessimism over Britain's temporary departure from the objective of world trade revival based on many-sided exchanges of goods, on which Canadian policy, too, is founded; and there is no chance of the Canadian government succumbing to the temptation to rely on the theory that all the British need is some friendly advice to change their domestic policies. Those who have pored over the communiqué issued at the close of the London conference and Sir Stafford Cripps' statement that it was the "most successful" Commonwealth conference ever held, have seen that the way is open for a new, combined drive by the western democracies for trade freedom. With groundwork done at home this

MESSING UP THE MIRACLE

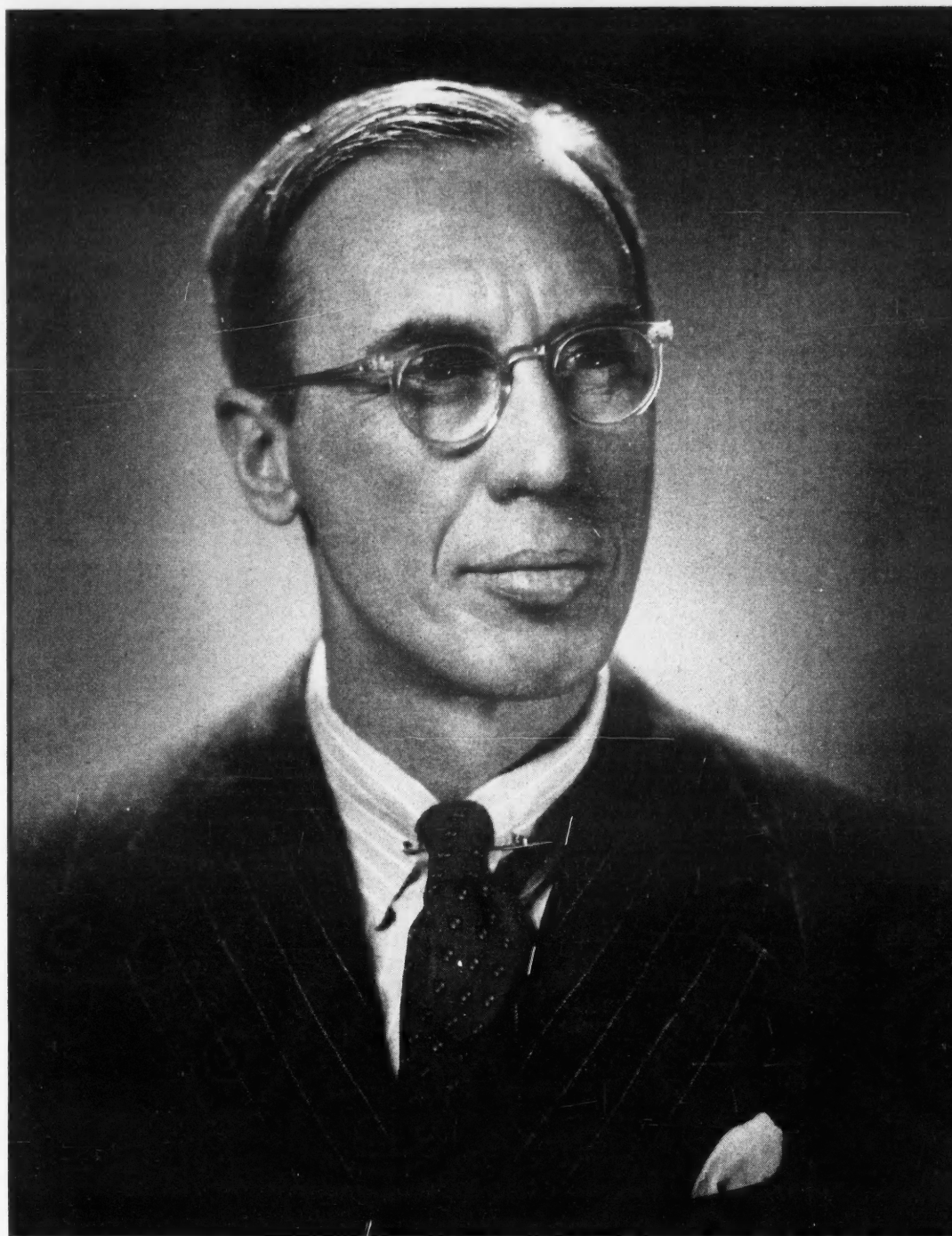
GRAVE scientists labored long into the night Observing the atoms skylarking around, And mathematicians, incredibly bright, Set up new equations, severe and profound, Then, applying this knowledge, the young engineers

Produced by a course of uncanny precision, Regardless of toil, perspiration and tears, A thundering miracle called Television. And how did we use this latest of boons?

We rigged-up the circuits the picture to bring So that bleary-eyed loafers, encamped in saloons, Could follow the fight of two brutes in a ring, And hear an enraptured announcer declaim

On the transcendent merits of GOOD ENOUGH ICE, A secret prescription with patented name, A new preparation to make them smell nice!

J. E. M.



—Photo by Paul Horsdal

INTELLIGENCE CHIEF: G. P. de T. Glazebrook, ex-History Professor at University of Toronto, directs Canada's new Joint Intelligence Bureau for three Armed Services.

summer, the drive will open at the Washington conference of United States, Britain and Canada in September.

The theory that British Socialism is the chief cause of high prices that prevent British goods from winning new records in world markets has a number of advocates in Ottawa. It has also its advocates in Britain and in the United States. Recent private letters on the British political situation have revealed a considerable debate under way in England whether a national government is not Britain's best course at present. Such a government would be expected to devalue the pound and postpone social welfare measures and the nationalization of steel. The campaign for these aims has reached the point where American news despatches have credited to the U.S. state department the intelligence that a British coalition under Winston Churchill is a possibility in the near future.

That the Labor government is making a determined attack on high production costs is recognized in Ottawa. Whether it will proceed to the point of reducing wages and social benefits is Britain's own affair, in Ottawa's view. Meanwhile, Canada's part is to cooperate in "positive action," to use Mr. Abbott's phrase, in pursuing a long-term result in expanded trade.

Permafrost In Canada

One-Third Of Country Permanently Frozen But Line Is Receding

FOR pleasant hot-weather reading, Canadians could do no better than consider the fact that about one-third of the continental area of their country, not including the Arctic archipelago, is underlaid with permanently frozen ground. An article on "Permafrost in Canada" by Mr. John L. Jenness of the Geographical Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources, is found in a recent issue of *Arctic*, the journal of the Arctic Institute of North America. Scarcely any study has been made of permafrost in Canada, though it is evidently a factor of considerable importance to future development. Indeed, permafrost is a world economic factor, for half the territory of the Soviet Union also is permanently frozen.

Permafrost occurs generally north of a line marking the average temperature the year around of 23 degrees. It is by no means a

straight line across Canada from west to east. It starts just about the point where the Alaska Highway crosses into Alaska and extends south-eastward to cut across Lake Athabaska, across Hudson Bay leaving James Bay to the south, to about the middle point of the northeast coast of Labrador.

There are patches of soil that thaw out in the summer north of this isotherm, and there are patches of permafrost south of it. But in general all Canadian land north of the 23-degree line never thaws out the year around. The mines at Yellowknife, the oil field at Norman, and other mineral operations in the Northwest Territories have to contend with permafrost, at varying depths.

Two points of interest are that most of the north country, including the so-called Barren Lands, are not only frozen but they are waterlogged as well, probably because they are frozen; and the mean temperature of Canada is becoming slightly warmer with the result that the permafrost line is receding northward, like the edge of a slowly melting glacier. The geographers can make a case that the recession of permafrost is a factor of great economic importance to Canada, for it encourages the belief that a trend northward is under way on a continental scale.

THY KINGDOM COME

SHALL we who escaped while millions bled Sanction bugles and drums to hallow their doom

And heedless take heart from the generous Dead?

By imperial crest and cruciform sword Royal indeed is our vigil in Christ's honor rolls; But our cross to the martyrs leaves Christ to reward.

O God of the Fallen, heal us and reveal How monstrous the crosses of war must grow Until all the world's mourners together shall kneel!

What less than Thy kingdom can be our Memorial?

... the peace of green pastures beside the still waters

in factory and market, skyway and port ... Let there flame on our darkness their fires sacrificial—

Recasting our world to the mind of their Lord.

GEORGE BEATTY WOODS

Passing Show

THE Reds have renewed their "outstretched hand" policy towards the Roman Catholic Church. The only trouble is a Communist outstretched hand is always a clenched fist.

"Streamlining in House of Commons seen."—Heading in *Montreal Gazette*. Beginning with Mayor Houde?

"To end mumbling in the Commons."—Heading in *Toronto Telegram*. That isn't the idea of the new amplifying system; it's to enable everybody to hear the members mumbling.

The Russians believe that if they say "De-



pression" long enough everybody else will get depressed.

A June-bug broke up an open-air performance in California by flying into the dress of the leading actress. We have seen dresses in open-air performances that a June-bug couldn't fly into.

Northern Nursery Rhymes

The members of the Manitoba legislature for the Pas and St. Clements have been expelled from the C.C.F. for opposing the Atlantic Pact—News item.

We elected two lemons
Say the bells of St. Clements.
Stop this pro-Russian jazz,
Say the bells of the Pas.

Industrial plants are now painted in colors which stimulate industry and energy. We hope they will hurry up and introduce this system in the coal mines.

Mr. Bracken has five farms, which is almost as many as some political leaders have followers.

Clamor for a new Dominion-provincial conference suggests a belief that Mr. Frost and Mr. Duplessis are too stunned to put up any resistance.

Lucy says now everybody is in the white collar class it has almost stopped wearing white collars.

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The Front Page

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ages and the children who will shortly succeed to productivity.

This over-weighting with the aged, plus an economic system which is increasingly unfavorable to their employment even when they are perfectly capable of useful work, is among the major causes of the high cost of production in Britain, and will become more serious with every decade. Countries with a lower proportion of the elderly and a better ability to put them to productive use will suffer less for a time, but all countries aiming at the Welfare State will ultimately have to face an economic problem of reduced productivity and hence a reduced standard of living.

If receiving countries would accept, and emigrants of productive age would bring with them, a proper proportion of their elderly relatives, this objection would cease to operate. But there is not the slightest probability of either of these things happening.

Brain and Body

PRINCE RUPERT has the most appropriately named beauty contest winner in the world—and there must be millions of beauty contest winners if you include every lovely damsel who has ever and anywhere received a cup for the callipygian quality of her measurement plus the photogenic quality of her smile.

Margaret Brain, then eighteen years old, was last year crowned queen of the Pacific National Exhibition. This year she has turned down an offer from Hollywood which, in the words of the *Vancouver Province*, "might have led her to movie stardom." She was brought up in small towns, she says (Prince Rupert may not like this but we can't help it), and that's where she wants to live. She does not think she would fit in in Hollywood.

Margaret not only is a Brain, she has one.

Clergy and Strikes

THE Asbestos strike is now settled, although certain animosities, inseparable from such a long and bitter conflict, are still causing occasional regrettable disorders in the little town. In the province at large there are recriminations which, while unlikely to provoke violence, will perhaps be even more durable.

Montreal-Matin, a daily newspaper which supports the Duplessis régime, commented on the settlement with the remark: "One might wish that those who have great authority at their command by reason of the posts they hold and the sacred character of their functions should not abuse that influence by complicating more than they are already complicated the relationships between the different social classes." This obvious reference to the intervention of the Roman Catholic clergy in the Asbestos dispute can hardly be read as less than an intimation to the clergy that they should keep their hands off all questions dealing with the relations of employers and employed. It is likely to meet with a very hostile reception.

We note that a leading clerical periodical of Quebec in the French language has devoted two articles recently to the discussion, by a well-known writer in holy orders, of the question "In what circumstances is it permissible to engage in a strike which the secular authority has declared unlawful?" The Asbestos strike, it will be recalled, was expressly declared unlawful by the Quebec government.

The Scandal Appeal

IT IS BY NOW, we think, generally admitted even by Conservatives that the attack against the North Star aircraft and Canadair Ltd. was not a justified and legitimate piece of political campaigning. One of the unfortunate characteristics of a campaign of this character during a pre-election period is that anybody who argues on the other side is at once put down as a supporter of the party against which the campaign is directed. SATURDAY NIGHT had grave suspicions of the validity of the charges at the time when they were being so noisily exploited, as did, we think, a good many other politically independent periodicals. But to have expressed a strong opinion concerning them prior to the election would have exposed us to



the charge of being opposed to the Conservative party in that election, and would have done little if anything to repair the damage caused by the unfavorable publicity to the companies involved.

We are glad now to be able to quote the post-election expressions of *Canadian Aviation*, which says: "Anyone acquainted with the facts knew that the charges against the North Star and its Merlin engines were hollow. . . . It is most regrettable that Canadair, Trans-Canada Airlines, and Rolls-Royce, all innocent bystanders in the political arena, had to sustain injury in the clash of the gladiators. Let us hope that with the election over, the political press will drop an issue that never should have been raised."

The political press, with some assistance from the electors, seems to have come to its senses, and we do not think the issue will be heard of again. A considerable part of the Conservative press, to its credit, never paid much attention to it; but the fact remains that the use of it for political campaign purposes made it impossible, while the campaign was on, for the question to be discussed in an atmosphere of serious regard for the facts. A grave responsibility rests upon those who decide to make a matter of this kind the subject of an appeal to the electors, a responsibility of which they are not acquitted when the electors decide to pay no attention to the appeal.

The Meighen Proposal

WE WERE glad to print in a recent issue a letter from Mr. Forsey giving the correct version of the famous Hamilton proposal of Mr. Meighen concerning Canadian participation in warfare outside of the country. Mr. Forsey, however, used language which might be interpreted as meaning that we "attacked" Mr. Meighen for what we represented him as saying. We had no such intention. Our point was simply that we regarded it as very doubtful whether the Conservative party, of which Mr. Meighen was then leader, would have permitted him to carry out the policy which he enunciated, if it had come into power after he enunciated it and the situation which he sketched had arisen. The whole subject of our article was the extent to which political parties can be relied upon to carry out the policies enunciated by their leaders.

The participation-in-war policy enunciated at Hamilton by Mr. Meighen was, as Mr. Forsey reminds us, that "the decision of the government" (to enter the war) "should be submitted to the judgment of the people at a general election before troops should leave our shores." It was not, as we had stated, "a policy of consulting the electors before placing Canada in a state of war." Does Mr. Forsey, does anybody, seriously think that a Conservative government, elected perhaps six months previously, and finding itself a belligerent in a great and dangerous war which it has entered by its own decision, would ask for a dissolution and go to the country for a new mandate before a single Canadian formation should leave the shores of North America, unless it was absolutely certain of being returned?

Mr. Meighen, as prime minister, doubtless would have insisted on carrying out his pledge

and would have advised the Governor General to dissolve. But on Mr. Meighen's own doctrine in the King-Byng case (with which we agree) any other Conservative leader who thought that he could carry on with the existing House of Commons would be entitled to advise the Governor General to that effect, and unless the results were so certain as to make the election a mere formality we can see no likelihood either of the majority in such a House refusing to support such a leader, or of the Governor General refusing to allow the House to carry on.

The Conservatives who campaigned under Dr. Manion for the 1940 parliament certainly did not feel themselves bound by his pledge in the election campaign that there should be no conscription. We do not think the Conservatives under Mr. Meighen would have felt themselves any more bound by his Hamilton speech.

Huron's History

THE Huronia Historic Sites and Tourist Association, sustained by chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other organizations along the south shore of Georgian Bay, with headquarters at Barrie, has done a useful work in sponsoring "Huron: Cradle of Ontario's History", a popular little brochure (25 cents) by J. Herbert Cranston, with illustrations by C. W. Jefferys and several photographs. Mr. Cranston is much more than a mere publicity agent, having edited the *Toronto Star Weekly* for twenty years before he became publisher of the *Midland Free Press Herald*, and his narrative is worthy of Mr. Jefferys' wonderfully clear and vivid (and accurate) drawings. It is regrettable however—especially as the book will be used in schools—that this first edition is printed without accents in the French and French-Indian proper names. Some indications of pronunciation would also be helpful.

Contemplation of these drawings of Mr. Jefferys, and others which are being reproduced at the present time, leads us to wonder whether this artist has ever been fully appreciated in Canada. There is a diffused dramatic power in the martyrdom pictures which puts them on a level with the best illustration work ever done in the United States.

Ireland Today

NON-IRISH readers in Canada of Sean O'Casey's "Inishfallen Fare Thee Well" (Macmillan, \$4.50) will find it a most interesting if also most one-sided picture of the Dublin of today. What Irish readers here will make of it will depend largely on the time at which they or their ancestors left Ireland and ceased to have contact with the swift-changing currents of thought in that island country. Mr. O'Casey was brought up in poverty, in a city slum, and in working-class organization work, and believes himself to be a Communist, probably because he and the Communists are alike in being violently opposed to the Roman Catholic Church. If he ever got to Russia he would certainly be just as violently opposed to Stalinism within six months, for like most honest artists he is an extreme individualist.

Mr. O'Casey does not confine himself to criti-

cism of the ecclesiastics of Ireland; Canadians will be interested in his reference to, among other "miraculous medals" and similar objects, "Winnipeg angels, guaranteed to bring young air-fighters back home safe and sound; or, at the worst, to furnish them with immediate entrance into heaven (on payment of forty-nine dollars first)." Nor does he see any hope in the Protestant Church of Ireland, or for that matter in Protestantism generally. "Clerical domination in lay activities has gone too far to be put up with any longer." It is in any case a tragic book, being the work of a fine mind and a fine artist; it will depend on the reader's preconceptions whether he ascribes the tragedy to the state of that mind or to the state of Ireland.

Mr. O'Casey has simultaneously produced another protest against the state of Ireland in the shape of a fantastic play entitled "Cock-a-doodle Dandy" (Macmillan, \$1.65). Its subject is the comic and tragic aspects of superstition, and because Mr. O'Casey is a very earnest man the tragic ones considerably outweigh the comic ones. The chief defender of superstition is the village priest, who tells the villagers that it is his duty to "warn them against books," to which the heroine replies, "You fool, d'ye know what you're thyrin' to do? You're thyrin' to keep God from talkin'." Since the Irish Republic is under a fairly rigid censorship it seems possible this piece may not even be read, let alone played, in Ireland at present.

Quetico-Superior

THE announcement of the formation of a Canadian Quetico-Superior Committee under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. Vincent Massey and the vice-chairmanship of Harold C. Walker, K.C., is excellent news. The committee, which contains some thirty prominent residents of Ontario, is promoting the consecration, by means of a treaty between Canada and the United States, of a large tract of land on the border of Minnesota and Western Ontario, as an international memorial park. The committee appears to be strong enough to have a reasonable chance of securing early action, and the need for it is somewhat urgent, because the development of bush aviation has opened up all areas of this kind, which were hitherto fairly inaccessible, to immediate exploitation, and it will soon become difficult to save them from commercial exploitation if the two nations do not commit themselves to a protective policy by treaty.

One of the terms of the treaty will unquestionably be the prohibition of airplane landings within the protected area. It is impossible to maintain the characteristics of an attractive wilderness in an area which can be entered (by anybody with a little spare money) in a couple of hours from Chicago, Toronto, and a score of other large cities. Over 43 million people live within a 750-mile radius of this area, and it is the kind of place that should be visited in a leisurely manner, by canoe, and not one to be dashed into and out of by airplane. Known as the ridge-pole of North America, because it drains to every coast of the continent except the Pacific, it is one of the most interesting things geologically and scenically that the two nations possess. Neither nation can be expected to refrain from commercial and residential development within it unless the other nation will join in an agreement for its joint preservation. On the American side the Quetico-Superior Council has done admirable work, greatly aided by the Izaak Walton League, for several years, but this is a business that must be done on both sides of the border.

MY SHADOW

I HAVE a chronic shadow that goes in and out with me:
My shadow is my sister, learning Child Psychology.
She has a morning lecture; the remainder of the day
She shadows me, constructing notes on how I act and play.

The funniest thing about her makes me snicker like the devil:
She says I must have toys to suit my maturation level;
She makes me look at ink-blots, and she stumps our parents both
By telling them my mind reflects my organismic growth.

I think my shadow's marvelous. She never lets my Dad
Use punishment of any kind whenever I've been bad.
She's learned that whipping never helps in sin-eradicating,
Which makes me all in favor of the Higher Education.

J. E. P.

Christianity Stands At The Barricades To Fight Communist Anti-Religion

By CLARIS EDWIN SILCOX

While the Western governments have sought to oppose Soviet Communism on the political and military planes, the Christian Church is faced with its challenge both as an anti-religion, with its own "revelations", dogma, apostles and disciples, and as a new "Caesar" which will tolerate no allegiance to God.

Faced by a ruthless, country-by-country assault on the Roman Catholic Church in Eastern Europe, and by the spread of Communism in Catholic Italy and France, the Vatican has now taken the extreme step of decreeing excommunication for all Catholics anywhere who accept or support Communism. The World Council of Churches, representing Protestant and Orthodox communities in 44 countries, followed this immediately by calling on all Christians in totalitarian lands to resist the assault on their faith. Dr. Silcox, who has given a lifetime furthering closer Protestant-Catholic-Jewish relations, surveys the struggle in its historical perspective.

IN TWO thousand years of Christian history, the Church has mastered many techniques for dealing with difficult situations. But never has it confronted such vexing problems as it faces today in the wake of the Communist attack upon religion. In Europe now—perhaps in China, too—the ancient church stands at the barricades. The recent papal pronouncement of excommunication on all Roman Catholics who profess allegiance to materialistic Communism together with statements from outstanding leaders in non-Roman Catholic churches concerning the incompatibility of Christianity with Communism, draw the lines of battle.

"Religion's all, or nothing" said Blougram in Browning's poem, and for many the time for half-heartedness has past. Once again, it becomes clear that religion is the determina-

tive factor in culture, that the future is with those who believe in the primacy of the spiritual over either the economic or the political. Though the papal pronouncement may create many apostates with their feeble grip on faith, it will also produce tens of thousands of martyrs whose blood may again prove to be the seed of the Church. Their sacrifices will shake the vain optimism of the sceptics and even of their persecutors, as the radiance of the first Christian martyr was one cause for the conversion of St. Paul who held the cloaks of the Jewish youth stoning St. Stephen to death.

The present situation is largely the result of the doctrinaire character of the Russian revolutionists and their later disciples. Had the Communists confined their attacks to the economic structure of capitalism (especially to certain of its more sordid aspects) and to the forms of political absolutism; had they even demanded drastic reforms and more conscience in the Eastern Orthodox churches; had their criticisms of the Church of Rome been directed mainly at certain tendencies to social reaction and at its brusque intrusion into that man's land where spiritual and temporal responsibilities are always mixed, they might have induced a new reformation and found sympathetic supporters among Christians everywhere—Orthodox, Roman, Anglican, Protestant.

For years, Protestant thinkers have foreseen a show-down when the political aspirations of the Papacy would be challenged on a world-scale, but they hardly expected that Protestant nations would be compelled to assume the major role in the defence of the religious liberties of Roman Catholics, especially when Roman Catholic countries have been so niggardly in defending the liberties of Protestants.

The Communist strategy, however, has forged, perhaps prematurely, a united Christian front. If persisted in, it may fuse the "loose stones" of Christian secularism into the petrine rock of unyielding resistance. For the Communist attack has been directed not against this or that ecclesiastical weakness, but against religion as such, against any belief in God or in a moral order, and with that position there can be no peace.

Unprecedented Challenge

The Church—the world's first internationale—has never shrunk from conflict, but the existing situation is quite without precedent. In the first three centuries of our era, the nascent church suffered persecution by both orthodox Judaism and the Roman Empire. It was repeatedly forced into the catacombs from which it eventually emerged to become the recognized religion of the Roman Empire, the savior of the philosophical legacy of Greece and of the juridical acumen of Rome.

But this persecution differed from that raging today behind the iron curtain. In the early days Christianity was the heresy challenging the orthodoxies—Jewish, Roman, Greek, Egyptian, Asiatic—prevailing in the Mediterranean world and inevitably risking the fate of all heresies which challenge established beliefs and practices. But today Christianity is

the established orthodoxy challenged by a new heresy which, tragically enough, has seized the temporal power in a group of countries. Communism, the new heresy, seeks to establish dictatorships of a totalitarian character and it permits no checks to its over-riding authority.

Even in the great days of the mediæval church when some of the ecclesiastical princes were also temporal rulers, Church and State, while collaborating closely in many fields, served to check each other's powers and pretensions. It was no accident that we largely owe the Magna Carta to the Cardinal Archbishop—Stephen Langton. But Communism (and Socialism, too, for that matter) is impatient with any checks. Its conception of political organization is monolithic, and the monolithic, totalitarian *politique* bears within itself not only the destruction of all true freedom but also the source of its own eventual undoing. The mills of the universe grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small. "A servant when he reigneth is more than ever slave", and the Communists are as stupid in their own way as Hitler and Mussolini.

There is no analogue with the present situation either in the struggles of the early Church with Gnosticism and kindred heresies, nor in the battle with Islam for Europe, nor in the great schism which ultimately split Christendom into East and West in 1054, nor in the Protestant Reformation which banished papal authority from nearly all Northern Europe, nor even in the French revolution which did, to be sure, also turn on the Church.

But in nearly all these other historic situations, the struggle was a conflict over what was conceived as a purer, true form of religion. Where the struggle was between Church and State, it was often due to the resolution, either on the part of the civil government or on the part of the laity, to secure some greater control over the policy of the Church, or else in response to the demand of the emerging nation for greater freedom from papal interference.

Issue Much Deeper

But in the present struggle, the issue is infinitely deeper. It arises from the efforts of those who believe that all religion is the opiate of the people to abolish it if at all possible, and if abolition is not immediately practicable, so to hamper and restrict the activities of the religious bodies that they will die of inanition.

When, after 1917, efforts to destroy the Russian Church proved futile, and especially during and since World War II when Stalin found it politic to utilize the persistent religious devotion of the Russian people, the Soviet technique seems to

have been to secure a leadership in the Russian church which would promote the authority of the Kremlin even as the Church in Russia had, prior to 1917, promoted the authority of the Czars. Then, having secured such cooperative leadership, the next step seems to have been assistance to the Moscow patriarchate in extending its influence over such Eastern Orthodox churches in other countries as were willing to recognize its historic prestige.

This program seems to have met with relative success in Bulgaria and Rumania, with less success in Yugoslavia where Orthodox Serbs are united with Roman Catholic Croats, and with no success at all in Greece, or even among the Russian churches in North America. But in the areas re-united with Russia since the conclusion of the last war, the Uniat churches, practising the Slavonic rite but recognizing the authority of the Vatican, have been wiped out and the Orthodox Church left in possession of the field.

In addition, the Moscow patri-

archate seems to have been encouraged to approach the two ancient Monophysite churches hitherto outside either the Greek or Roman rites—viz., the Armenian and the Coptic—and also to assert the historic rights of the Russian Church as co-

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JACK: I know a lot about food parcels for Britain—we send parcels over regularly. It's quite a job to go out and buy all the stuff, bring it home and pack it securely, then take it down to the Post Office and pay about \$2.00 postage on each parcel. Then, you never know whether it is going to arrive safely, because pilfering of food parcels in England is getting quite serious!

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JACK: You mean, mail a cheque and these people do everything else? I've been looking for something like that for a long time! Let's see that bulletin, I want to know what they put in their parcels. Say these look good!

BILL: Of course they do. They're put out by our friends Canadian-European Forwarders Ltd., as a much-needed service. Already they are getting letters back expressing thanks for some of the parcels which have been received, and they made a real bit in England. I'm not a bit surprised—as we both know, when Canadian-European Forwarders do a job, it's done right.

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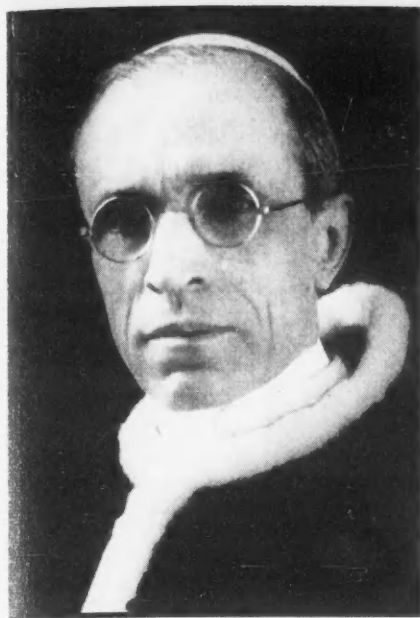
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EXCOMMUNICATION of all Catholics who "defend or spread the materialistic and anti-Christian doctrine of Communism" has been decreed by Pope Pius XII and announced from the pulpits of Catholic churches all over the world.

guardian of the Holy Places in Palestine.

In Hungary, the situation was complicated since most Hungarians were not Orthodox but Roman Catholics or Lutherans or Calvinists, and all these groups received government recognition and favor. In Czechoslovakia, though the population is nominally Roman Catholic, there are glowing memories of the days of John Huss and a strong anti-clerical feeling. After World War I, a million Czechs left the Roman Church and founded a new Czechoslovakian church, divorced from all relations with Rome.

In Poland, a similar movement had created a National Polish church, but it is not large, and some non-Roman Catholic people must have been incorporated in the present Polish state with the readjustment of the frontiers. There are, therefore, in these three countries, significant elements within organized religion which may or may not hold a balance in the fight between Communism and Roman Catholicism.

In general, the strategy of the Communist governments in the countries which are not dominantly Orthodox, is (1) to secure a leadership in the churches amenable to the government; (2) to restrict the role of the churches largely to matters of worship, and to deprive them of any role in education and social work such as that to which they have been accustomed; (3) to place the Churches, financially, at the mercy of the State, by taking over church property the income from which gave them about the only financial independence they knew; and (4) to cut all ties which unite them with churches in other nations, especially in nations other than the satellites of Russia.

Seek Subservient Church

If such churches are prepared to acquiesce in these limitations, they may be tolerated and even supported from state funds. If they resist, there are the examples of Stepinac (Yugoslavia), Stefan (Bulgaria), Mindszenty, Ordass and Ravasz (Hungary) and now Beran (Czechoslovakia) to contemplate!

But such toleration as might be extended to churches which compromised would probably only prove the prelude to their ultimate liquidation. The quarrel between Communism and Christianity is not simply a matter of national churches insisting as did the Gallicans on a less subservient attitude to the Papacy, but it is due to fundamental incompatibility.

Basically, the difference is in the view of God, Man and the World. Christianity affirms that, in the beginning, was God; and because of this, the world is the expression of a divine will which it is the function of true piety to understand and to further, and that man is thus seen as a potential child of God. Communism believes that all this is eye-wash, that in the beginning was Matter and that in some strange,

miraculous (?) way, matter in the course of being jostled about produces something that looks like ideas.

From this basic disagreement, the rest follows. Without the dignity inherent in man as a potential child of God, there is no inhibition on dictators wishing to liquidate without notice any one who gets in their way since they are without the restraints that come from a belief in an inviolable moral law. Such a state of mind dehumanizes man, and with such Christianity can make no compromise.

Christianity could appreciate much that Communism teaches regarding wealth, its uses and abuses, and it can never be the mere protagonist of modern capitalism, but it can never accept the Communist cliché that the basis of everything is economic, and that if we seek first the answer to economic problems, everything else will adjust itself. Christianity has not so learned from Christ who said something quite different: "Seek ye first the kingdom of Heaven."

Repudiate Class Warfare

So, too, Christianity, in its social teaching, must repudiate the chimera of class-warfare and the insistence on a futile equalitarianism. Men are not equal, except perhaps in the sight of God, and the only equality they can claim is the equality of consideration.

Nor can Christianity accept the determination to impose on either individuals or nations totalitarian dictatorships which rant about democracy but are afraid to let the world see just how rotten their whole system is, and which provide no scope for that inner illumination of the soul of man by the spirit of God. For while Christianity recognizes the legitimate use of authority, and understands that the law and the police power which alone makes law effective are necessary for the restraint of evil, neither the law nor the police can ultimately achieve a positive morality.

For the creation of saints, lovers of God and lovers of their fellow-men, faith in God, Christian humility, and "grace" alone can effect. If any ideology ignores this, it must expect conflict—even at the barricades! "The Cross is in the field."

Men And Weapons

(Continued from page 2)

fighter, a Canadian type long-range fighter.

The Navy has gone in for aircraft carriers, a new development since the war, has a new type of anti-submarine vessel coming up, better than the wartime corvettes and frigates for hunting down the newer and more dangerous types of submarine.

The army is getting new vehicles, reducing the number of different types of vehicles used and the number of spare parts that have to be carried in stores. It is also getting new and better anti-aircraft guns, complicated highly expensive units for automatic sighting, range-finding and firing.

The young man who joins one of the services today has a lot to learn. He must know the weapons and gadgets pertaining to his particular job—and frequently they are many—know their use, how they fit into the over-all system, know how to service and repair them, if necessary, and so far as possible.

More than that, through constant practice and drill he must acquire that degree of manual dexterity in their use which makes them really extensions of his own body. He needs to get that knowledge and skill in order to be a competent performer himself in battle. He needs it in still greater degree in order to be a teacher and a leader of others, should Canada again find it necessary to mobilize large forces.

Must Be Skilled Expert

Take the private soldier in the infantry as an example. There was a time when the infantryman didn't need to know much. By constant drill he was taught to shoot with his rifle, fight with his bayonet, keep himself reasonably clean. Then he was a good soldier.

The infantry man of today still has to be an expert on the rifle and the bayonet but he must also be skilled in the use of the Bren gun, the Sten gun, the pistol, the Tommy gun, the hand grenade, the PIAT (projector infantry anti-tank) and the two-inch mortar. He must have a working knowledge of the three-inch mortar

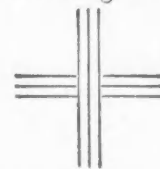
and know a lot about mines and booby traps, how to detect and render harmless those set by the enemy, how to lay and set them for the enemy. He must also be able to operate the man-pack flame thrower and, since the infantry now rides, a good proportion must be able to drive and service vehicles under all conditions.

That pattern runs through all three services. The life of the modern fight-

ing man is complete and hence interesting because of the many skills he must have and the number of things he has to use at one time or another. Not all need as many skills as the infantryman. Some need skills that are more difficult and harder to master, are fewer in number but tools and ability to use them are what make the man useful in the defence of his country.

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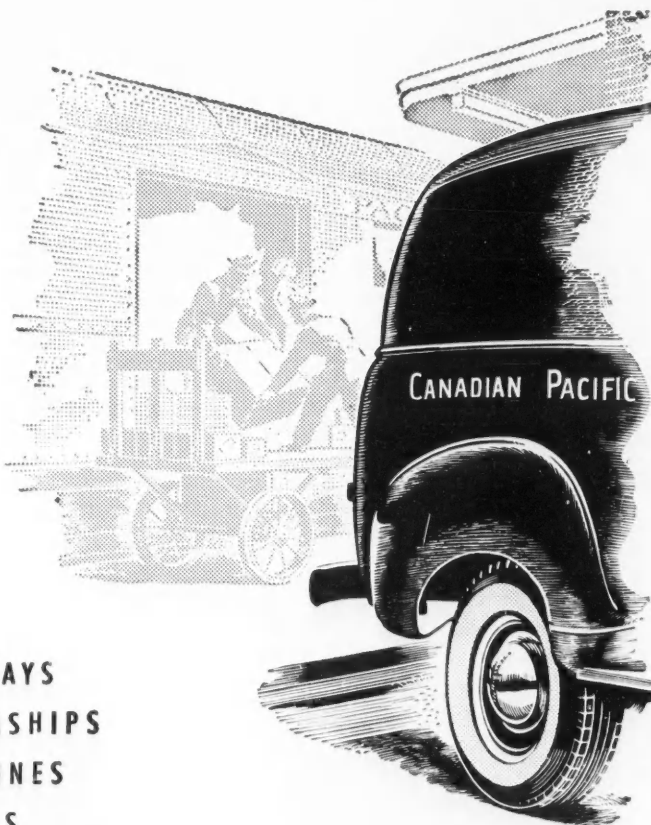
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Key Sought To Shifting Of Magnetic North

By CLAUDE LAING FISHER

The latest expedition to check the position of the North Magnetic Pole began a two-month trip early last month. It is sponsored by the Magnetic Division of the Dominion Observatory and consists of three scientists and seven airmen.

Since 1580 the Magnetic North has shifted from 10 degrees east of true North to 24 degrees west in 1800 when it started returning eastward. In 1831 it was located in Boothia Peninsula, some 2,000 miles north of Winnipeg, which position was confirmed in 1929. In 1945, however, a British investigation claimed this location was by that time incorrect but Ottawa did not agree. Information as to the present, and future, position of the Magnetic North could be of vital importance in the event of aerial warfare over Canada's north.

MORE eyes are turned towards Canada—or rather towards a point in Canada—than towards any other place on earth. Even in the late war, our enemies had to turn daily to Canada for guidance, as the North Magnetic Pole lies wholly within Canadian territory.

The actual geographical North Pole—that sought by Amundsen, Perry and Cooke of unhappy memory—is located almost in the centre of the Arctic Ocean, approximately midway between the northern shores of Canada and Russia. The Magnetic Pole, however, is at least 1,000 miles further south, perhaps as much as 1,500 miles. It is located about one-quarter of the distance between the geographical North Pole and the equator, which brings it wholly within Canadian boundaries.

But, even if it had been located in Russia, a veto could scarcely have prevented its use by other nations since the force that compels the needle of the compass to point ever

towards the Magnetic Pole knows no boundaries.

The first magnetic needle to indicate direction was the invention of a learned Chinese mathematician and instrument maker named Shen Kua who lived about 800 years ago. He used it only for land purposes but soon it was used in navigation on the Asiatic coast waters and from there to Europe. Columbus was, of course, guided by the compass in his voyages of discovery. However, it was not until a little more than a century ago that an attempt was made to identify the location to which every compass in the Northern Hemisphere points its needle.

It was in 1831 that Captain Sir John Ross was commissioned by the British Admiralty to identify that location. He sailed his ship into Hudson's Bay and adjacent waters and pursued his investigations on land, arriving at the conclusion that the North Magnetic Pole was in Boothia Peninsula, about 2,000 miles north of Winnipeg.

On that location in Boothia, he built a cairn to identify the area of the mysterious force of magnetism. That cairn stands to this day. When Lieut. L. T. Burwash was in the Arctic in 1929-30 on his expedition of exploration and search for relics of the ill-fated Franklin expedition, he flew into Boothia, found the cairn and replaced some of the stones that had either fallen off or had been toppled off by the Eskimos. Burwash made a careful re-survey, his findings being that the invisible North Magnetic Pole was then at almost the identical place where the 100-year-old Ross cairn was built.

For 114 years, (from 1831 until 1945), navigation was based on the assumption that the North Magnetic Pole was in Boothia Peninsula. But it is well known that the Pole shifts. Its present position is again a matter of debate and investigation. As now given by the British Admiralty, it varies about one degree both in latitude and longitude from that given more than a century ago by Captain Ross.

The first serious challenge to the Ross location was made in 1945 by a crew from England in an R.A.F. plane who claimed that the location was so changed that all navigation charts would need to be redrawn. Ottawa did not agree with this. Since then, there have been a couple more investigating expeditions into the north but no two agree. The most complete and best prepared investigation is now in progress.

On July 5 the latest expedition winged its way into the north for a two months' trip. It is sponsored by the Magnetic Division of the Dominion Observatory and consists of three scientists and seven airmen. They expect to set up stations and make observations from at least twelve

different points and to keep in touch with each other by radio. The accumulated data will be classified and correlated. When completed, the calculations and findings will be released, not to the public, but in confidence to certain countries and on certain conditions.

Considerable Variation

While a magnetic compass always points to the Magnetic Pole, it follows that it will not always point in the same direction as compared with the true north, since it shifts its directions as the Magnetic Pole shifts its location. The variation is considerable.

For instance, in 1894, the compass needle at Greenwich, England, pointed to an angle of 17° west of true north. By 1900 this had been reduced to 16° 16" west. In the succeeding years there was a big shift for by 1925 the angle was only 13° 10" west and by 1936 had narrowed down to 11° 20" west of true north.

It is thus to be seen that the Magnetic Pole is shifting eastward and may, in time, be east of the true north. Indeed, at one time, according to Greenwich records, it was actually east of true north as the following table shows:

Year	Angle from true North
1580	10° 15" East
1665	1° 30" West
1765	20° West
1800	24° West

Thus, in the 220 years between 1580 and 1800 the Magnetic Pole shifted from an extreme east to an extreme west that showed on the compass at

Greenwich a difference of more than 34 degrees, or an arc of nearly one-tenth of a circle. Of course, since Greenwich is considerably north of the equator, the real angle of shift would be considerably less than 34 degrees. Since 1800—that is for 149 years—the "magnetic declination," as this variation is called, has been moving eastward.

By the way, wherever the Magnetic Pole may be according to latitude and longitude, its mysterious force is believed to be about 100 miles beneath the surface of the earth, not on the surface. Whatever that force is, it is capable of shifting, as we have seen, and not always at the same rate. No one as yet has been able to give a satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon of "magnetic declination."

Then there is another paradox. It might well be expected that, as the Magnetic Pole is approached, the needle of the compass would become more fixed because of the nearness of the source of the magnetic pull. As a matter of fact, the exact opposite is the case. Instead of being rigidly fixed, the needle wobbles about all over the place or else remains supinely slack, apparently not knowing where to stay or what to do.

So great is that wobbling and uncertainty that the compasses of the present expedition will be useless as they near the Magnetic Pole. The navigators will have to depend upon the sun for guidance. Since there is no darkness in the Arctic during July and August, "sun guidance" should not be difficult—for short distances. For long-distance aerial navigation, however, magnetic guidance is a *sine*

qua non. The present expedition expects to bring back information not only as to the exact present location of the North Magnetic Pole but data by which its location can be plotted for years in advance—perhaps for the next century. The information would be invaluable in the case of aerial warfare that covered the northern reaches of Canada before attacking the more settled part of the North American continent.



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SCIENCE FRONT

Polio Persists As Riddle

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

SUMMER is the season for infantile paralysis, a disease only 109 years old but one that is gaining rapidly in virulence and expanding its range in the age of victims it will affect. Infantile paralysis presents the remarkable situation of a disease changing its nature from one that formerly occurred in isolated cases to one that now leads to epidemics; from one that originally affected children up to four years old but now strikes more frequently in the four to eight-year group and is also distributed in all age groups, with numbers decreasing as age increases.

Infantile paralysis was first recognized as a disease in 1840 in Central Europe. It flashed into epidemic form forty-seven years later, at Stockholm in 1887. Since then it has spread all over the world in epidemics of increasing dimension.

The most startling fact revealed by current research is that for every individual who contracts the disease with recognized symptoms there are probably 100 who have the disease in unrecognized form, with symptoms no more acute than a brief nausea and fever. Of those who develop paralytic symptoms one out of twelve will die, two will be permanently handicapped, three will have only a slight paralysis and six will completely recover. No known drug has the slightest effect of preventing or curing the disease.

Infantile paralysis is caused not by one but by at least twelve types of viruses, three of which form a related group. Each type of the disease produces immunity, but only against the type of virus that caused the disease.

Polio, as it is frequently called, is more a country than a city disease, but it strikes in areas with adequate sewage systems more frequently than in rural regions where hygienic facilities may be substandard. If it claimed victims at the same rate in densely populated areas like New York, Chicago and San Francisco as it does in sparsely populated rural countries, its toll would be tremendous.

The disease is as likely to strike well nourished individuals, those who seem to be enjoying better than average conditions of health, as those under par. There is a suspicion that a bit too much of a "good healthy sun tan" may have something to do with

the disease. There is a belief that bathing in polluted waters may be a cause. More strongly founded is the belief that becoming exhausted and overheated from too concentrated work or play and suddenly cooling off in a breeze, a cool dip or a cold shower produces elements of danger.

How the disease is spread is unknown. Food contaminated by unhygienic handling is suspected of being a carrier. The fly was suspected, but the case against it lacks proof. No common insect or animal has been found to be a common carrier of the virus. Sporadic cases begin to appear in early spring. Many epidemic areas develop. The total number of cases increases until early fall and then tapers off to a low minimum in December.

Where Do They Hibernate?

Where or how the viruses hibernate between seasons is unknown. A Swedish investigator advanced the theory that they hibernate in bacteria in sewage. He found that when an epidemic of a few hundred cases existed in Stockholm the sewage of the city contained so vast an amount of virus that it indicated every one in the city had the disease.

Scientists are severely handicapped by lack of a suitable "guinea pig" in which to grow viruses and make experiments. None of the usual experimental animals can be given the disease. Monkeys can get the disease, but their response to infection is very uncertain and they are scarce and expensive.

Hundreds of scientists working under the chairmanship of Dr. Thomas M. Rivers, of the Rockefeller Institute, with funds supplied by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis have been carrying on intensive investigations in the epidemic nature of the disease and the nature of the viruses. Hundreds more are working on other aspects of the disease.

Forty per cent of the money raised by the "March of Dimes" is being spent for scientific research by the foundation. A ring of knowledge is closing slowly but surely around this killing and disabling agent. The organized battle got started only eleven years ago. The scientific research program was just gaining impetus when competing projects took most of the scientists to other tasks for five years.

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LONDON LETTER

"Bloated Barons Of Fleet Street" Again Men Of Dull Routine

By P. O'D.

London.

IT HAS always been the express and probably quite sincere belief of Socialists in this country that, with the exception of their own newspapers of the "left", the Press of Britain is controlled by huge, predatory organizations of capital resolved to let no considerations of truth or justice stand in the way of their power and profit. "Barons of Fleet Street"! Chains of newspapers across the country! If an editor shows any independence, fire him. If a rival newspaper proves troublesome, buy it up or freeze it out of existence. Let all comment be rigidly controlled, and the facts just what you want to make them.

Not all Socialists hold these queer convictions about the management of the British Press, but it is likely that most of them do, and among them some of the most eminent and influential Party leaders.

"The British Press", said the eloquent Mr. Aneurin Bevan, "is the most prostituted Press in the world"—a statement given wide currency behind the Iron Curtain, where, of course, the Press is singularly free and enlightened.

Mr. Attlee was one of those who did not agree with him. When the Socialist editorial organization, the National Union of Journalists, called for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the ownership and control of the Press, the Prime Minister said curtly that he did not see his way to adopt the proposal. But his hand was forced, and a few months later the Commission was appointed.

Now after more than two years of investigation, during which the Commission has held over 120 meetings and questioned some 180-odd witnesses, it has brought out its report. That report is a strong vindication of the British Press, so far as its ownership and management and general standards of editorial honesty and independence are concerned.

"It is generally agreed," says the Commission, "that the British Press is inferior to none in the world". And this may be taken as a blunt and deliberate answer to the wild charges of Mr. Bevan and those who think and talk like him.

Even the much criticized "chains" of newspapers are accepted as a more or less inevitable development in a business where large financial resources have become increasingly necessary. The Commission would deprecate the further extension of these "chains"—as would most other people who have given any thought to the problem—but it can see no signs of monopolistic tendencies. Nor can it see any evidence that such wide control as does in some cases exist has been unfairly or improperly used. Thus do the bloated "Barons of Fleet Street" slip back into the much duller role of wealthy men who have their millions invested in the newspaper business, and who try to make the business pay.

"The public can dismiss from its mind," says the report, "any misgiving that the Press of this country is mysteriously financed and controlled by hidden influences, and that it is open to the exercise of corrupt pressure from self-seeking outside sources". And this applies also to the influence of advertisers on newspaper policy. "It is negligible", says the report.

The principal recommendation the Commission makes is the appointment—by the Press itself, be it noted—of a General Council of the Press to deal with various problems of journalistic conduct, technical and educational improvement, pension schemes, and social welfare. It is not a very important recommendation. It is in fact a very small mouse to come out of so large a mountain. But the vindication of the British Press and the people who own and work it is not a small mouse. It is well worth all the time and labor and money spent in achieving it.

Battersea Pleasure Garden

AS PART of the entertainment arrangements for the Festival of Britain in 1951 nearly 40 acres of Battersea Park on the river just across from Chelsea are to be turned into a pleasure garden on the lines of the famous Tivoli in Copenhagen. There are to be cafés, concerts, vaudeville and spectacles of various kinds, an open-air theatre, fireworks

and illumination; and the whole area is to be carefully gardened and landscaped.

The idea is not startlingly novel—aside from the continued success of Copenhagen's Tivoli, now over 100 years old. Chelsea is the home of such amusement parks. The tradition goes back to the days of Dr. Johnson and Goldsmith and even to Pepys. It may, therefore, have seemed quite natural to the promoters of the Festival of Britain to try to revive the ancient glories of Ranelagh and Cremorne and Vauxhall, which so delighted and shocked people in the 18th century—though there isn't likely to be anything very shocking about this modern revival.

None the less, there is a good deal of opposition to the proposal. It is estimated to cost a lot of money—about £770,000—and there is little

prospect of getting it all back in the few months the garden will be open. Besides, Battersea Park is one of the most attractive of the parks of London. The people who love it resent its being turned to such noisy and vulgar uses, as they consider them. But something must be done to help entertain visitors to the Festival of Britain, and this seems rather a good way—if only the weather will behave. Naturally a great deal will depend on that.

Canal Holiday

WHEN people are planning their summer holidays in this country, there must be quite a few who think wistfully of a fortnight or so on the canals of Britain, in one of those quaint little barges so charmingly decked out in castles and roses, with

a patient old horse to pull it along the tow-path, and nothing to do but stop wherever the beauty of the scenery or the presence of a waterside pub may suggest it.

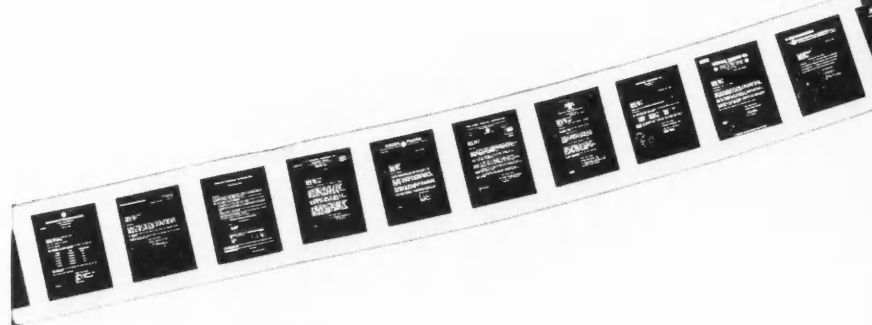
It all sounds very idyllic, though such things do not always prove so idyllic as they sound. Besides, the people who live on canal barges are seldom willing to rent them. They would have nowhere to go, and would be as much out of their element on land as a fish would.

But it is possible to hire a small motor-cruiser—not so idyllic, but probably much less troublesome to run, and a very effective method of exploring the canals of Britain and seeing some of the most lovely scenery in the country. There are few better ways of spending a vacation or a visit in these days of crowded and expensive hotels.



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SPORTING LIFE

Good Sportsmanship Isn't Limited To Men With Strange Accents

By KIMBALL McILROY

A LARGE number of people were in Toronto's Exhibition Grandstand (from where the playing field can be seen quite easily on a clear afternoon) one day recently to watch a professional soccer team from Newcastle (U.K., not N.B.) play an amateur club from somewhere in Sweden. A lot of these people were Old Country folk, to whom soccer in all its forms is familiar stuff. A lot of them, however, belong to the Great Unwashed, to whom the game was something new.

These came away with a lot of impressions. One was that, in soccer as in almost anything else, and not only in sports, a good professional will beat a good amateur any day of the week, and twice on Sundays (Toronto excepted, of course). Another was that soccer isn't a bad game at all to watch. And it shouldn't be, either, since it's probably the nearest thing to a truly international sport that anyone's invented yet. A third was that there might be just the slightest hint of mythology about the fine old tradition that Sportsmanship exists in its purest form in all countries but the two most northerly North American ones.

This isn't meant critically. Not critically of foreign sportsmanship (small S), that is. But a lot of people have picked up the idea that if you feloniously trip an athlete belonging to any other nation but Canada or the United States he will immediately run after you to shake your hand and apologize for having clumsily gotten in your way.

Perhaps Newcastle, England, and Somewhere, Sweden, are exceptions to an otherwise general rule, but we think not. Certainly the game under discussion would have delighted even a Brooklyn ball fan. There were no fights, but there was considerable dirty work on both sides, and mighty little apologizing.

All of which probably proves that athletes, of whatever race or color, are, like certain ladies but with a different sex, brothers under their skins.

No one has a corner on sportsmanship, and the word itself is strictly comparative. Cricket is usually held up as representing the zenith of the attribute, and yet the controversy

over Body-line bowling, of recent and lamented memory, was a far grimmer proposition than any memorable arguments over beanball-throwing in America's National Game.

(For the uninitiated: a beanball is one purposely thrown by a pitcher at the batter's head, with the idea of scaring him so that he'll let three strikes go by. Body-line bowling, in cricket, is purposely causing the ball to bounce so that it imperils the upper torso and head of the batsman. Same thing, eh?)

For many years, British heavy-weight boxers had an excellent reputation for Sportsmanship, in that they rarely threatened to damage an opponent in any manner whatsoever. On the other hand, these same gentlemen were not above lying on their tummies and screaming Foul when they hadn't been fouled at all. Yet have a look at what happened in Chicago last June 22, when two American heavyweights spent fifteen rounds in the ring without either of them throwing a single punch hard enough to knock a weak boy's hat off.

Canadian hockey teams are perpetually landing in the soup on charges of rough, dirty, and inhuman play, whenever they venture far from friendly Canadian shores. Does this mean that Canadian hockey players are Poor Sports? Canadian hockey magnates, perhaps, but Canadian hockey players, as a group, no. The only trouble is that the outlanders, not having the vaguest conception of how the game should be played, feel that it should be something akin to the minuet, and conduct themselves accordingly. A Canadian squad, who at home would be booed for stalling, thus naturally comes in for criticism when they go out on the ice and play the way they've always played, only gentler.

No, it's high time this particular bubble was burst, as they say at Lord's, or bust, as they say in Brooklyn. Nobody's got a corner on Sportsmanship. It all depends on whose side you're on, who's winning, and who's got the better team. As they might say in that same Brooklyn: "So they don't cheer out loud at a cricket match! What have they got to cheer out loud at?"

and constantly probing to see whether their certified bargaining agent still has a majority. The dangers seem to us obvious.

The official defence of Section 11 of the Dominion Act is that it is intended to meet the case of unions which get certification and then do nothing about it, debarring the employees from exercising their rights under the Act. This, however, overlooks the provision of Section 7. Besides, if that is all Section 11 is intended to do, surely there should be some time limit. I can hardly believe that you would defend the right of an employer to seek revocation of certification before collective bargaining has begun or just after it has started, or when it has been in progress for only a short time. Fixing the time limit presents difficulties, but they should not be insuperable. It is the sweeping and unlimited nature of Section 11 which is its most objectionable feature.

I must confess I am getting a little discouraged about calling things of this sort to your attention. You appear to consider that week lost which sees from your pen no slash at organized labor, more particularly this Congress and its unions.

Ottawa, Ont.

EUGENE FORSEY,
Director of Research,
Canadian Congress of Labor.

Hang Together

IN YOUR black-and-white discussions of the positions of socialism and capitalism in this country (S.N. May 31) it seems to me it would be helpful if someone would give us a definition of what kind of an economy we have on this continent. You are an ardent booster of "free enterprise". But it surely must be clear to you that free enterprise, meaning a freely competitive economy, is often more of a theory than a fact on this continent today. A large share of our industry is no more competitive than Communist elections.

There are more than 200 failures per week among small businesses in the U.S. Such conditions can continue only until the economy in general tightens up, as it is doing at present. Then only the most stringent economies allow a business to carry on. The new, small business cannot compete with the large, established concerns. This means the virtual elimination of real competition, and of free enterprise itself.

One of the chief pegs upon which the capitalist hangs his propaganda is the production record of our wartime industry. But there was very little of "free enterprise" about it. The government was supplying the capital, and the government was the

consumer. And since the two main problems of industrial capitalism are the supply of capital and the consumption of its products, and since both these functions were performed by the government, how can one call it "free enterprise" at all?

It was the outburst of industrial activity attendant upon the war that eliminated unemployment and industrial "pump priming" by government agencies. This is hardly a whole-some recommendation for industrial capitalism.

These are facts which I have yet to hear mentioned in your recitals of the blessings of free enterprise. I am certainly no Communist, nor C.C.F. advocate either. What I do advocate is a moderate, localized, community socialism as the only democratic solution to our economic problems. It's either this, now, or the dictatorial extremes of the C.C.F. or of Communism come the next depression. Hanging onto the outmoded vestiges of industrial capitalism merely means we'll all hang together—in the noose.

London, Ont.

H. C. FRANCIS

A Time Of Troubles

HOW SOON do you expect the Progressive Conservative Party will hold its next convention?
New York SHOLOME MICHAEL GELBER

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

C.C.L. Objects Giving Employers Initiative On Decertification

YOUR EDITORIAL of July 5 on "Decertification" presumably refers to Section 11 of the Dominion Industrial Relations Disputes Investigation Act, and the corresponding section of the Ontario Regulations. You say that in none of the attacks on the decertification clause "has there been any clear statement of a particular defect in the method or conditions of decertification which labor objects to; the language has been such as to suggest that any decertification clause would be just as objectionable."

As far as the C.C.L. is concerned, our objections to this clause were made clear to the Industrial Relations Committee of the House of Commons in 1947 and 1948. The Proceedings of the Committee, with our submission, were printed and widely distributed.

I have had personal experience of three cases in which the employer tried the kind of game we object to, even under legislation which did not provide for decertification. These cases are the Sitka Spruce case, which is reported in *De Boo*; the Snyder's case, incompletely reported in the *Labour Gazette*, which did not print my detailed addendum to the Conciliation Board's report; and the case of the Standish Hall Hotel, the Chau-

dière Golf Club and the Chez Henri Hotel (three Hull establishments under the same control), which was not reported at all. I think it most unlikely that these three cases are the only ones that have arisen. But after this experience with legislation which contained no decertification clause, it is surely hardly surprising that we objected to legislation which offers employers a legal basis for the kind of shenanigans they tried to indulge in even without any such basis.

Even if the decertification clause were struck out, the Dominion and Ontario legislation still provide for change of bargaining agency after ten months of a collective agreement have expired or even earlier with the consent of the Board (Section 7, (4)); and where no collective agreement is in force, but a bargaining agent has been certified, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of certification, or even earlier with the consent of the Board (Section 7 (3)). This enables the employees to apply for decertification of a bargaining agent which has lost its majority; this is a matter in which the employees alone should have the right to take the initiative. We do not believe in the idea of the employer with tender parental solicitude hovering over the affairs of his employees

LIGHTER SIDE

The Only Way To Beat The Horses

By J. C. DICKINS

IT was five minutes before post time.

"Honey," said the beautiful blonde, "Put me a bet on Eggbeater. He can't lose."

Honey took a quick look at the odds-board, Eggbeater—30 to 1. "He can't win," he said.

"You should live so long," quoth the blonde. "The Mad Jockey System says he's a lead-pipe cinch."

Honey raised his eyebrows.

"Lookit on your program," she continued, "Jockey Falloff's up on Eggbeater. And where did Jockey Falloff finish in the last race? He finished last—dead last, by maybe six or eight blocks."

"So?"

"So," said the blonde, "Jockey Falloff will be so mad at losing the last one that he'll tell himself he's just gotta win this one. That's the Mad Jockey System. I got it from my brother-in-law and it never misses. Now hurry up an' put me a bet on Eggbeater!"

"THEY'RE off!" The announcer's voice blared over the public address loudspeakers. "That's Eggbeater who collapsed in the backstretch..."

The Mad Jockey System sound wacky? It is, but to point this out to a railbird in its throes is to question the earth being round. And many racing fans have swallowed even crazier systems as the high-road to easy money.

Take the Nervous Jockey System. This one requires a good position on the rail and careful observation of the post parade. It assumes that every now and then a jockey will be desperate to get a win. Maybe he's got a bet riding, or maybe the stable owner will get a new boy if he doesn't come through this time. Naturally he'll be mentally keyed up, and perhaps he'll show it in the post parade by tightening his stirrups, soothing his mount, keeping it away from the other horses, giving it a quick workout, or walking it beside the lead pony. The jockey who shows the most tension in the post parade is worth a bet. According to the Nervous Jockey System, that is...

These systems were undoubtedly formulated with at least a suggestion of logic, but they don't work. Unfortunately—for the two dollar better—jockeys are human. Many who should be boiling mad after a losing race are merely slap-happy, or figure it was the horse's fault. To say nothing of the jockeys who finish in the money, are usually better riders, and are still trying. And the boys who ride the life-or-death races can often put on a poker face that would shame a wooden Indian...

HORSES Who Owe Me Money is probably the dilly of them all. It was explained to me by a glum-looking character on a race train out of Hamilton.

"Yuh seen the last race?" he asked. I admitted to 20-20 vision.

"Yuh seen the horse than runs fourth? Limburger?" I nodded.

"That goat owes me thirty bucks. Every start since the spring I been bettin' him. He never run closer than fourth."

"You playing a system?" I asked.

"Sure—I play the horses that owe me money." I was baffled.

"When the track opens," he said,

"I play the horses I like for the first coupla days. The ones that run like dogs owe me money, so I play 'em all

season 'til they pay me off."

I asked him how it was going.

"Yesterday a pig that owes me money runs in the third. So what happens? I hafta go to court with a traffic ticket and can't even get a bet down. So what happens? It wins and pays twelve to one."

"Tough," I said.

"Yer tellin' me! Say, you got an entry list in that paper? I hear Pegleg's gonna run tomorrow. That goat owes me money!"

I just passed the paper and shut up. No use explaining that Pegleg wouldn't give a damn if he owed another five more or less. Or asking what happens when a horse that owes you money splits a hoof...

THEN there are the chicks, the cute young dolls who come to the track in twos to pick up a little cash for a new hat. They know little or nothing about the horses. Beauty or Brains, but never the twain shall meet types. So they don't bother trying to pick a winner. They place their faith in Man.

The Prosperous Gentleman System consists of waiting near the ten-dollar window until a well-dressed, prosperous-looking gentleman approaches to make a wager. One of the beautiful-but-dumbs steps in behind him, eavesdrops as he names his horse, and scurries over to the two-dollar window where she shares a tickets with her girl friend. If the prosperous gentleman chooses correctly the first time, he will be followed for the rest of the afternoon.

A good way to meet a mink, Melinda, but even the most prosperous of the P.G.s can't win every day. And they can afford to lose...

I met a scholarly fellow at Woodbine Park last year who was actually able to devise a system that didn't lose a cent. I was there the day he hit on it.

"By George," he said, after losing every race on the card by a method based on stable owners, "From now on I'll pick my horses by sheer blind logic!" Sheer Blind Logic is the system used by the majority of horseplayers.

When I ran into my erudite friend a few days later, he was equipped with a copy of the Racing Form and a mechanical pencil. I watched him operate. From his Form he would glean such useful bits of information as the weight the horse must carry, the horse's post position and jockey, the distance of the race, the condition of the track, where the horse finished in his recent starts, the horse's breeding, the horse's time in his recent starts, the horse's age and sex, and the season of the year.

After each race he would compare the ten or more horses in the next event in the light of these "important" facts, looking up now and again only to estimate the wind velocity at post time. All this required a great deal of pencil work and concentration, and by the time he'd made his choice the horses would have entered the starting gate and it'd be too late to get a bet up. He didn't lose a cent for the rest of the summer.

I hear he's been having nightmares lately, though. He wakes up screaming whenever he dreams of the times he reached the wicket late and begged unflinching mutuel clerks to please sell him a ticket. They never would, bless their hard hearts...

HUNDREDS of "guaranteed" systems are mailed out of Chicago and New York every day. Most are

more complicated than any mentioned here, but just as hopeless from the get-rich-quick angle. The guy—if it ever happens—who does find a profit-maker won't advertise or sell out for a quarter.

Provincial and track "takes" which, in Canada, run roughly from fifteen to twenty cents of every dollar bet, are too much to buck, system or no system. As one infield philosopher put it: "Somebody's getting rich around here. I know I'm supposed to lose maybe twenty per cent of every buck I bet, but even on the best of days I manage to lose fifty cents on the dollar."

Take warning from the case of Flaherty, the old Toronto Irishman who played 'em, with and without systems, most of his life. The way the paddock boys tell it, he was confined to bed a few years ago with

gallstones. But that didn't stop him. He had a radio in his room and every afternoon during the local racing season he'd tune in the half-hour results. Once in a while he'd wheeze out of bed and flush a buck down the drain.

"Saves money," he'd explain. "I'd lose twice as much if I could get to the track."

The Shut-In System, you might call it.

Needless to say, Flaherty spent his last days in a well-guarded institution. Demented they said, and maybe he was. But thousands of other system players flush their dough through mutuel machines, yet roam the streets free and in the presence of women and children...

How far can you go?

Like the old jockey says, the only way to beat the horses is with a whip.

Mr. Pritchard vs. Public Utilities

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

SINCE his retirement at the age of sixty, Mr. Pritchard had devoted almost all his time to the care of a little back garden and a small corner lawn.

Lawn culture was his special hobby. From early spring till late frost he worked on his lawn with nitrates, weed eradicators, loam and a special compost he had brought to perfection behind the hollyhocks in the corner of the backyard. Over the years he had achieved a lawn of the very finest bent, which stretched from foundation to sidewalk, as dense and clipped and even as a fitted rug. In its way it was a piece of art, monotonous but superlative.

No dogs ever defiled Mr. Pritchard's lawn, and no pedestrians cut across it. Old newspapers, broken whiskey-bottles and empty fish-and-chip cartons collected on other people's lawns but none ever came to rest on Mr. Pritchard's. Perfection is its own safeguard against vandalism; and in addition Mr. Pritchard himself was usually on hand, either working on his lawn or mounting guard from a permanent deck-chair on the front porch.

Mr. Pritchard could protect his lawn against the public, but he was no match against public utilities. He lived in an old neighborhood in which the water-mains, gas-pipes and electric cables had been laid many years before; and it seemed to him that he had no sooner brought his lawn to the pitch of perfection than the truck of the electric company or the gas company or the City Waterworks Department would draw up at his curb and workmen descend and start digging up his lawn. They would skin off a layer of sod and then, with the trained contempt which public utilities always display towards lawns, they would bury his cherished topsoil under heaps of builders' clay. In the end they would shovel everything back indiscriminately, tramp it down, fling the etiolated sods over the desecration and drive away.

MR. PRITCHARD who had learned the futility of protest against public utilities, would then set to work to rebuild his lawn. He worked with the skill and patience of a plastic surgeon restoring the scarred face of beauty, and it usually took several seasons to repair the damage left by his enemies.

The sense of enmity became an obsession with Mr. Pritchard at last. There was, however, nothing he could do about it. He was unarmed and unarmored against public utilities which could always drive off contemptuously after wrecking his property, ignore his threats and, if necessary, meet any feeble reprisals by cutting off his light and water. He sometimes thought of selling his property and going off to live in some backward community where public utilities were unknown and he could cultivate his lawn in peace. But he never got round to this solution, being a city man at heart.

During the long summer drought Mr. Pritchard worked hard on his lawn, watering early and late. Surrounding lawns shrivelled and turned brown but Mr. Pritchard fought the drought tirelessly and triumphantly so that in the long arid street vista

the Pritchard lawn struck a note of vivid exultant green. Then the rain came at last and when it was over he set off for the hardware store to buy a new garden spade. His lawn had survived and he could now afford to turn his attention to a sagging post in the back fence.

Two doors down he paused at the sight of workmen excavating his neighbor's lawn. The electric service had broken down, one of the workmen explained, and they were trying to locate the trouble. It looked as though they might have to try the lawn further south. Mr. Pritchard lingered a little studying the operations with the interest and satisfaction every householder feels at seeing someone else's lawn dug up. Then fully reassured he went down the street. They were still exploring the first lawn when he returned.

The next morning he came out to discover that the electric company had pitched its tarpaulin-covered ark on his own front lawn and were already deep in operations. "We seem to have located the trouble at last," the workman said cheerfully, "right here."

"We'll fix it up," he added at the sight of Mr. Pritchard's anguished face. "Leave it as good as ever."

MR. PRITCHARD went back to his tool shed and getting out his new spade, attacked his sagging fence post. He struck viciously and hard and every thrust was a blow at public utilities. When the post began to yield he knocked off the two-by-fours and the side boards. Then he thrust his spade in again and this time it struck metal.

Even after he had wrenched out the post, Mr. Pritchard continued to strike. In the end he dragged out a piece of lead casing, then peering in, found he had uncovered a cable. The sight was too much for Mr. Pritchard. He struck at the cable fiercely, then struck again. When he had finally exhausted himself he flung his spade on the ground and went into the house and lay down.

A few hours later an inspector from the telephone company appeared at the front door. "Anybody been doing any digging round here?" he asked.

"You can see for yourself," Mr. Pritchard said, indicating his front lawn. The inspector shook his head impatiently. "I'll take a look at the back," he said.

Mr. Pritchard joined him in the back yard a moment or two later. The inspector was down on his knees staring into the posthole. Mr. Pritchard went down on his knees and the two surveyed the devastation. "I was just digging out the old post," Mr. Pritchard said, and added innocently, "I thought I hit something."

"You must have hit it with a buzz-saw," the inspector said.

They straightened up. "Any damage?" Mr. Pritchard asked.

"What you might call damage," the inspector said and looked at Mr. Pritchard curiously. "You just knocked out two hundred telephones, that's all."

"Two hundred telephones!" The extent of his triumph was so overwhelming that Mr. Pritchard

sank down on the nearest garden chair. The inspector turned to go out towards the telephone truck. "Want I should leave the post out?" Mr. Pritchard called after him in a tone of imbecility that filled him with wondering self-admiration.

"You leave things alone!" the inspector shouted and hurried off.

Mr. Pritchard wandered back into the kitchen and took a bottle of beer out of the refrigerator. He filled a glass and went and stood at the front door. The workmen from the telephone company were getting out of the truck. The workmen from the electric company had already left. The front-lawn excavation was covered with planks and a ruby light beamed cheerfully above.

"Two hundred telephones!" marvelled Mr. Pritchard; and he happily drained his glass of beer.



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MISS EDITH M. READ, M.A., LL.D.

THE WORLD TODAY

Atomic Flurry In Washington Warns Of Maginot Complex

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE ninth atomic bomb was exploded—metaphorically—in Washington last week. A secret conference in the temporary White House, which could not possibly be kept secret with all of the highest authorities in the atomic field walking in the door off busy Pennsylvania Avenue, kept the capital buzzing for days with rumors, running from the fantastic to the absurd.

In the end, enough had to be told to put the quietus on these. The British atomic leaders, it appears, expressed their disappointment and displeasure a year ago over being barred from the experiments with new-type bombs at Eniwetok atoll. They made it plain at that time that they felt entitled to share in the new information being gained from the mass-scale American atomic production, after the great contribution which they had made in initiating this during the war.

What Does Britain Ask?

Now they have made a new request, or proposal, obviously of the greatest importance. Popular supposition is that they are asking for information on the design and assemblage of the latest, improved types of atomic bombs. An article by the New York Times atomic correspondent William L. Laurence—one of the best-informed journalists in the world on the subject—tends towards another conclusion, however.

After paying tribute to the very important part played by British scientists under Sir James Chadwick in the early development of the atomic project in America and right up to the making of the New Mexico, Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs in 1945, with which they are fully familiar, Laurence points out that with two plutonium piles in operation today the British are actually in a position to make bombs—as they have said they intend to do.

However, it requires a power of 1,000,000 kilowatts to produce plutonium at the rate of a kilogram a day; and the official U.S. Smyth Report of 1945 said that between one and 100 kilograms were necessary for each bomb. The power of the British pile at Harwell is only 6,000 kilowatts, from which Laurence deduces that it would take them at least six months to produce the material for a single bomb.

Will the British proceed then to build giant plants such as that at Hanford, Washington, to step up their production? This writer believes that, apart from the cost of approximately half a billion dollars, strategic considerations will be against this. Such a plant would be far too vulnerable a target at the outbreak of a war.

Huge Stock of U-235

He then quotes official Belgian government figures—though not without questioning them—for the export of Congo uranium ore to the States, to show the enormous amount of atomic material which the U.S. may have on hand. These figures purport to show that the U.S. has received 100,000 tons of this rich ore since 1940. This he finds an astonishing figure, for the Congo pitchblende contains forty per cent uranium oxide, which yields 86.4 per cent pure uranium metal and ultimately 14 pounds of fissionable material to the ton of this metal.

If the Belgian figure is correct, says Laurence, the U.S. has in its possession today about 490,000 pounds of U-235, from Congo ore alone, plus a smaller amount from Canadian Eldorado ore. This would be sufficient, on the minimum reckoning of the Smyth Report, to make 2,450 atomic bombs!

Laurence therefore assumes that "what the British would be likely to be asking of us is not the secrets of the bomb, which they already have, nor the details of plant design for producing their own fissionable material, which they cannot afford for economic as well as strategic reasons, but, more likely, for sufficient quantities of the large stocks of fissionable material which we already have, from which they could 'roll their own.' More likely still, they may be suggesting that we place a sufficient number of already assembled bombs at a base in Britain."

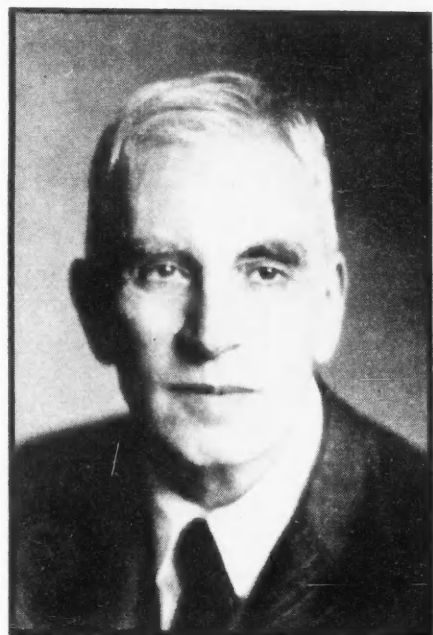
There has not been a single reported British utterance during the recent Washington flurry to confirm this supposition. And Mr. Howe has scotched the idea that Canada is making any request for bomb data. (He says, somewhat contradictorily, that "we can make a bomb", but "are not interested in making bombs or knowing how to make them.")

Congress, however, has been set by the ears by the proposal which Mr. Truman is said to have put before his "secret" conference that he handle any atomic sharing with Britain by executive order, as President Roosevelt did the original sharing in wartime. A large majority of Congressmen is said to be obsessed with the idea of keeping this dreadful "secret" even from allies such as the British who know perhaps 90 per cent of it.

U.N. Atomic Talks Halted

It probably will take some time before the new facts of the world atomic situation can impress themselves on Congress sufficiently to permit a more or less dispassionate review of the American position, and the passing of a new law. As laid down in the law of 1946, all exchange of information with other nations concerning the uses of atomic energy for industrial purposes is barred until the U.N. has adopted workable safeguards against the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes.

But within the past few days the United States has asked that the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission suspend its futile talks until such time as the



LIKE A CATFISH in a tank of herring, Communist Russia should have effect of keeping us more lively in improving our own society, says historian Toynbee, who believes we can win the war of ideas, thinks a "shooting" war is unlikely.

Soviet Union is ready to adopt the Baruch Plan, accepted by all the other members. This development ought logically to lead to a review of atomic relations between the members of the North Atlantic Alliance, ratification of which by the U.S. Senate has created another new fact in the world situation.

Still another vital fact, which must influence American atomic policy, but which cannot possibly be placed before Congress, is the best information of U.S. Intelligence on when the Soviets will succeed in producing atomic bombs. But a final fact, countering this, they may be told, and that is the size of the American stockpile.

There has been serious discussion, launched by Senator McMahon, of

the wisdom and even the necessity of informing Congress of this, in order that it may make proper decisions on, and keep a proper civilian control over, atomic policy and appropriations.

If Laurence's suppositions should be even half borne out, this would make a startling announcement. While one may doubt the efficacy of a few dozen atomic bombs in restraining the Soviet government from provoking war, a stockpile of many hundreds might gain us several more years in which we could so strengthen and unite the Western world that the appeal and the very basis of Communism would be undermined and the need to ever use the bomb would have passed.

There is, on the other hand, this great danger in such an announcement. It might help promote a new "Maginot Line" complex, with our people coming to believe that with such a great lead in atomic weapons no one would dare attack us, or if they did, the atom bomb would ensure quick and certain victory.

Will It Intimidate?

It is well to recall that the intimidating power of Goering's air force, which was probably decisive in bringing the British and French to Munich in 1938, was insufficient only a year later to prevent these nations from taking up the challenge: the alternative of surrender by that time seemed worse than being bombed.

The analogy isn't exact, though what we demand of the Soviet leaders, in effect, is surrender of their ambition to create a Communist world, and Mr. Churchill has seemed to suggest that we deliver them an ultimatum to withdraw the Red Army within the borders of the U.S.S.R., before they get the bomb.

But we don't know how the Soviet leaders would view the alternatives, with what equanimity the Soviet doctrinaires face the prospects of another great war, in their supreme confidence that war and chaos promote Communism. A number of Soviet representatives have been quoted as having said in conversation that the first world war brought Communism in Russia, the second spread it to half of Europe and Asia, and the third would carry it throughout the world. And we do know that the question of the human suffering involved plays little part in Soviet calculations, in domestic or foreign policy.

On the military side there are many questions to be answered about the actual ability of our air forces to surmount all difficulties of distance, unknown country and jet fighter opposition and drop the bomb squarely on the chosen targets. And there is an open debate among our military experts, from which I quoted here recently, as to the effectiveness of mass city bombing in winning a war.

Clear Our Thinking

I shan't attempt to recapitulate that argument here. But I will say that, for my part, I can't see that even if a policy which coolly contemplated killing millions of Russians or any other civilians were morally justifiable—which I believe it is not if we make any claims to a Christian civilization—and even if it could win a war, it could not win any peace or kill the idea of Communism.

It seems to me that we have a great deal to do in clearing up our thinking about the terrible power of the atomic bomb. What it really offers us is a temporary military advantage over the military forces of the Soviet state. This buys us time; for while the Soviet leaders may believe, according to their dogma, in the inevitability of another "capitalist" war and be prepared to utilize this to spread Communism over the world, the one thing we can be sure about their intentions is that they won't start a war until they are certain that they will win it.

The time we gain we should use to combat Communism, for that is the real basis of Soviet world-wide power and of their conviction that they would win in war. But Communism can only be fought with ideas, and not with atomic bombs.

Therefore it would be well if the British and Americans would make their purely military decisions as to where the bombs can best be kept, and get on with the real job of combatting the ideas of Communism,

through freeing sterling and dollar area trade, pressing on with the unity of Western Europe and with a Pacific Pact, with the organization of the new non-Communist world trade union body, the implementation of Truman's "Point Four" for technical aid to backward countries, the offer of a friendly reception for all refugees from Iron Curtain countries, and the promise of strong support for all freedom movements behind the curtain, by smuggling in leaflets, printing presses and paper, radio receivers and transmitters, and perhaps Sears Roebuck catalogues!

What I would like to drop on Russia and the satellite countries is not an atomic bomb but leaflets offering freedom to all who can escape. Who knows what "power of radiation" such an offer would have!

The Marshall Plan was a splendid start in our campaign against Communism, but it is time for a new effort. The years of grace may be very few, if we do not use them. And all our efforts on the material fronts must be backed up by an unremitting struggle to defend Christian values against the intensified assault now launched against them.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

12 Nations Meet In Strasbourg To Launch Great Project

AN EVENT which may become a new landmark in European history will take place on August 14. This is the date of the first meeting of the Council of Europe, in Strasbourg.

There will be the five members of Western Union (Britain, France, the Low Countries and Luxembourg) plus five others who joined with them last May in setting up the Council (Italy, the three Scandinavian countries and Iceland), Greece and Turkey. Strasbourg was chosen as the site of the meeting, as the Italian Foreign Minister Count Sforza told me in Washington last spring, as a gesture holding the door open to the admission of Germany, as soon as that is feasible.

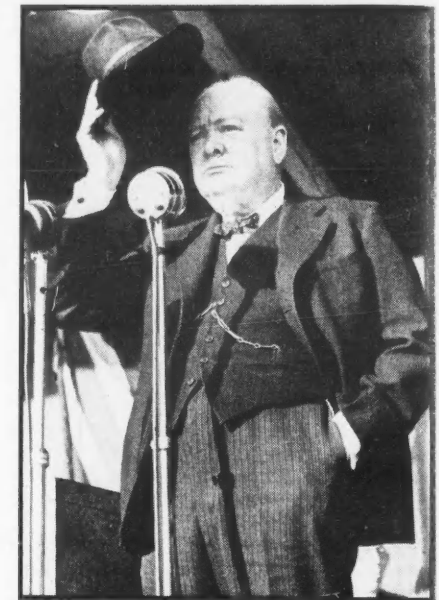
One Delegate per Million

This Council of Europe should be differentiated from the unofficial European Movement sponsored by Churchill, Blum, Reynaud and Ramadier, Sforza and Madariaga. Their efforts paved the way for this official body, and many of their recommendations have been accepted in its constitution.

They were not able to secure the

election of the assembly delegates by a popular vote, but have averted the appointment of only government party representatives, as the British Labor government wished to do. Thus there will be Conservative and Liberal members among the British delegation. The French and Italian assemblies have decided to include no Communists, since the latter are opposed to the whole idea.

There will be a committee, made up of the foreign ministers of the member countries, and an assembly, heavily weighted with British, Italian and French delegates on the scale of one member per million population.



BUSY ON TWO FRONTS is Mr. Churchill, opening Conservative election campaign in Britain, and preparing to sit in the Council of Europe (which he first proposed in 1943), on Aug. 14 in Strasbourg.

The latter can only make recommendations to the committee, which again can only recommend its unanimous decisions to the various governments.

This set-up may look a bit too much like that of the United Nations. Obviously it is only a beginning, and to be effective the Council of Europe will have to acquire real powers from its member governments. But at least these are not divided, as are the U.N. members, on the East-West issue; and events must drive them forward to greater unity, if they are not to give up all hope of preserving and restoring Europe's position and values.

ASTROGRAPH

TIME—FROM MONTH TO SECOND—AND PHASES OF THE MOON

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Much That Urgently Needs Saying In A Spate of Religious Writing

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE idea that there is nothing in the universe which needs any explanation other than what science can afford is increasingly being recognized as the most dangerous that the human mind can entertain—dangerous to the individual, because it closes his path to any really satisfying happiness, and dangerous to society, because it destroys the very fabric which (precariously enough at that) holds society together, namely the sense of a purpose independent of the limitations of time and space within which alone science has power to function.

In the nineteenth century this dangerous idea, not yet recognized in the fullness of its threat, was combatted mainly in the name of the dogmatic religions, and largely in a field where the dangerous idea was bound to win—the field of the history of the human race and the planet on which it dwells. How much harm was done to the world by the defenders of the literal interpretation of the Book of Genesis we shall never know, but their attitude was merely one instance of the refusal to admit the validity of science in its own proper fields, a refusal which has been the cause of most of the discredit into which religious dogma has lately fallen. A widespread result has been the disposition to believe that there is no truth accessible to the human mind except that which science provides.

Recognition of the danger inherent in this idea is causing a tremendous output of books containing the thinking, good, bad and indifferent, of people who see the danger and want to combat it in their various ways. Half-a-score of these books, all issued in the last few months, lie on one corner of my desk, and shall be briefly mentioned in this column. Not the least important is one of the smallest—"Faith of a Scientist" by H. B. Speakman (Clarke, Irwin, \$1.50), a group of three closely related addresses given by the Director of the Ontario Research Foundation, an English-born scientist who got his training at Manchester in the golden days of Rutherford's pre-eminence. The keynote of Dr. Speakman's book is the statement: "Darwin said that Science has no dealings with the ultimate causation of things, and perhaps the greatest need today both in intellectual circles and in ordinary life is a restatement of the scientific method with particular emphasis on its limitations. Its blessings to mankind will still come, and we shall be better equipped to use them."

Science does not and cannot deal with individual personalities; their infinite variableness escapes it, and political economy, for example, deals not with human beings but with Labor and the Common Man, Private Enterprise and the Unemployed. "The quantitative method is perfectly feasible with the abstractions, and policies built on averages are convincing on paper." So when we are ex-

clusively led by science we forget the individual. Charity, which deals with the individual, has become discredited, and social legislation, which deals with averages, has taken its place. When you look only at averages you do not care what happens to individuals, and in that fact Dr. Speakman finds the reason for the terrible increase in cruelty and oppression which characterizes the world of today.

Much the same lesson is taught in "Man's Destiny in Eternity" (Saunders, \$3.50), a symposium by nine contemporary thinkers, who have all contributed to the Garvin Lectures at Lancaster, Pa. They include Jacques Maritain, Maude Royden, Reinhold Niebuhr, W. E. Hocking and Willard Sperry. They are all brilliant minds, and a most remarkable feature of the book is that they have all managed to say pretty completely what they want to say in the space (averaging 25 pages) allotted to them. They all in the main set themselves to the task once defined by Kirsopp Lake as "to devise a theology which shall satisfy the soul without disgusting the mind."

As the title indicates, they are specially concerned with the problem of life apart from this highly perishable body; but the answer to that problem is subsumed in the answer to the problem of God. Dean Sperry quotes the beautiful language of Archbishop Temple to the clergyman who was troubled about immortality: "I believe so entirely that God is my Father, and that he loves me, and that he will make me perfectly happy in the other life, that I never worry myself over what that life will be." I can hardly imagine a more helpful book than this for people who are sincerely troubled about the difficulty of restating the ancient faiths in terms which are consonant with modern knowledge.

Comparative Religions

One of the sciences which has caused much trouble to dogmatic religion because of the highly unscientific character of the popular concept of Revelation is that of Comparative Religions. An inadequate knowledge of this science has led great numbers of people to think of all religions as differing only in their suitability to the minds and backgrounds of their adherents—a view which is perfectly tenable without necessarily destroying the idea of Revelation if properly conceived. A valuable little book on this subject is Nicol Macnicol's "Is Christianity Unique?" (Macmillan, 70c), which discusses the question whether Christianity has any message for the Orient, and concludes very reasonably that any Christianity which places Nationalism above the Christian's obligations to the human race cannot have. It is a hard saying, but Christianity is a hard religion, and the more we recognize that fact the better.

A sound concept of Revelation is ably set forth in "Back of the Bible" by Alfred E. Lavell, former Provincial Historian of Ontario (Ryerson, \$1). Dr. Lavell assumes that "to set this anthology of Hebrew literature apart from other literatures is, while quite understandable, unfair to the Bible and may have some unfortunate results", and he deplores the treatment of it as "a book of magic". Another common error against which he warns is that of thinking of the whole race of the ancient Hebrews as exceptional in spiritual discernment; as with other races, "the glory of their race shines from a comparatively small number; the rest do not count."

"The Substance of the Bible" by Franklin F. Farrington (Hodgson Publications, Toronto, \$5) is a curious attempt to establish the "unity" of the Bible as a whole. The publishers claim that it reveals "the LAW that solves all mysteries", which suggests a slight confusion between mysteries and puzzles.

"Reflections of the Spirit" by Win-

nifred Wygal (Saunders, \$2.50) is the effort of a spiritually rich personality to afford help and guidance whereby less fortunate personalities may develop greater and stronger "resources for personal and group worship". In addition to the wealth of her own personality Miss Wygal has an exceptionally wide and critical knowledge of the best modern writing expressive of the worshipping attitude, and her hundreds of quotations, ranging from the Sanskrit to Osler and Rann Kennedy, are gems not only well selected but mounted in the most appropriate settings.

For the Preacher

A somewhat similar purpose inspired "Enriching Worship," edited by A. J. William Myers (Mussion, \$4), author of "Religion For Today" and many similar works. It is however intended more for the preacher than for the private worshipper, and should be very helpful to those who prefer not to select their own quotations from their own field of reading matter. Audrey Alexandra Brown's "The Dark Cat", first published in SATURDAY NIGHT, appears here in company with verse by Donne, Wordsworth, Browning and Blake, and does no disgrace to its neighbors; and there is a very fine collection of prayers by various authors.

"Kamongo, or the Lungfish and the Padre" by Homer W. Smith (Macmillan, \$3.25) is a revision of a book published in 1932 recording an imaginary conversation between the scientist author and a clergyman who afterwards became Bishop of Nyasaland. It deals with the conflict between the mechanistic and the teleological concepts of the universe, without coming very closely to grips with either, and I can hardly resist the conclusion that it would not have been reissued but for the success of Willy Ley's "The Lungfish, the Dodo and the Unicorn", with which it has no connection except through the fish.

I have reserved to the last two specifically Roman Catholic volumes, which because of the intellectual eminence of their author are entitled to the attention of Christians outside of that communion. They are by

Etienne Gilson, who spends much of his time at St. Michael's College in Toronto, and since nothing is said of any French original I assume that they were written in English. "Being and Some Philosophers" (Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Toronto, \$3.50) is a series of lectures on philosophy given at Toronto in 1946. It is mainly an examination of the metaphysical position of Thomas Aquinas, some vital elements of which M. Gilson believes to have been disregarded ever since its author's death. It includes a minute examination of Kierkegaard, the Danish philosopher who died in 1855 and whose works a century after their appearance seem to have become a major influence on current metaphysics. The publication in Canada of a work of such world-wide importance is a significant proof of the country's increasing maturity.

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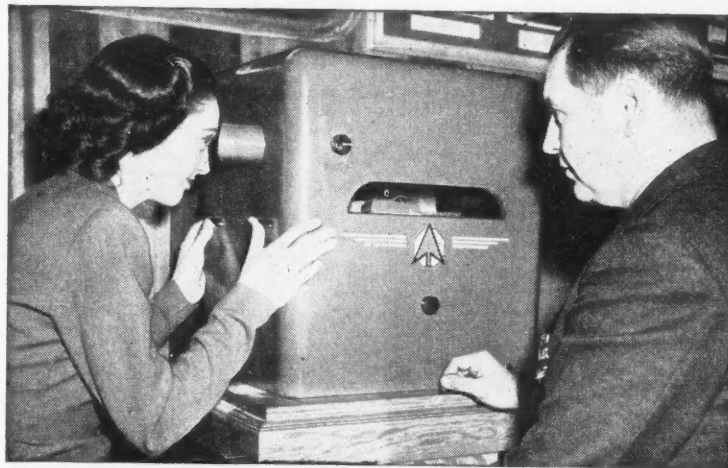
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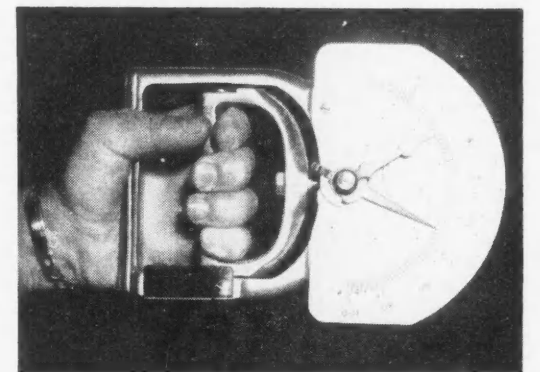
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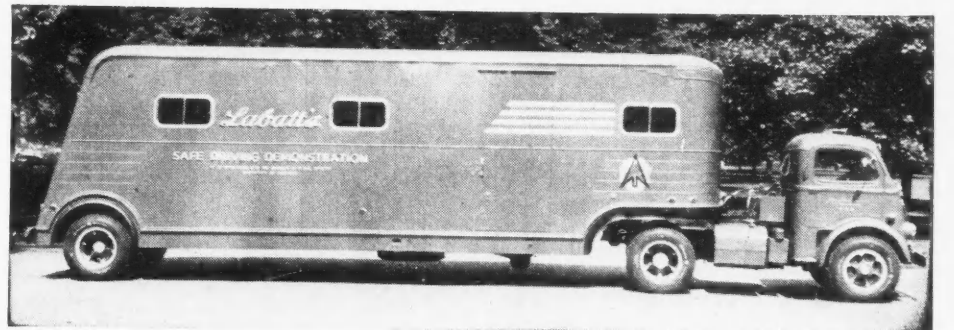


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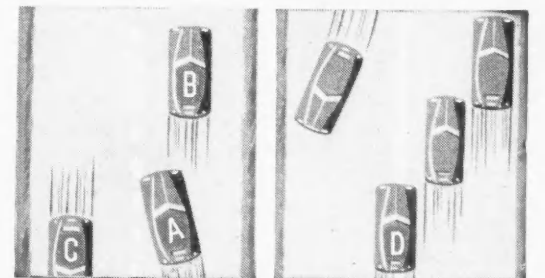
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3. Is driver of Car D to blame for causing all four cars to be in this difficulty?

(Answers Below)



Dr. H. B. Speakman

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FILM PARADE

"Champion" A Fine Brutal Study Of A Middle-Weight "Heel"

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"CHAMPION" is no picture for very small children or for very old ladies or for anyone subject to heart seizure. Movie-goers in other brackets will find it a vividly exciting film which takes brutality as its theme and treats it with precision, speed and intelligence.

This is the screen version of Ring Lardner's unsparing study of Midge Kelly, a middle-weight fighter. The film has modified some of Midge's unlovelier aspects but it has accomplished this for once without blurring the original portrait. The screen Midge has moments when he grudgingly considers the possibilities of magnanimous behavior. He dismisses them easily, however, and emerges in the end very much as his originator had planned him—a thoroughly integrated heel whose one great virtue is brute courage.

The brute courage was enough for the audience at "Champion." Midge was a heel all right, he had abandoned his wife, crossed up his faithful manager, chucked love for money and knocked out his crippled brother. But the final sequence, one of the most murderous fight scenes ever screened, had the audience cheering Midge and wild with excitement when he emerged from the ring with his head all but knocked from his body. It isn't a pretty picture and probably the sentiments it arouses are no great credit to the human race. But it is the sort of film you stay with right up to the final flicker.

Hollywood is frequently very good at depicting heels, possibly because heels, if not less complicated than saints, are at any rate a good deal more comprehensible. Midge Kelly, completely documented by Ring Lard-

ner and intelligently assessed and acted by Kirk Douglas, is as thoroughgoing a study of the species as the screen has ever presented. There are fine supporting performances too by Paul Stewart, Arthur Kennedy and Ruth Roman. The film is brilliantly photographed and except for one or two lapses (including Midge's rather incredible dalliance with a sculptress), it has the special quality, laconic and aware, that any picture deriving from Ring Lardner deserves.

"AN Act of Murder" takes up the problem of mercy-killing but shies away in sheer panic from any conclusion before the picture is over.

The story presents the problem of a Pennsylvania judge (Frederic March) who discovers that his wife (Florence Eldridge) has an incurable malady. In a moment of unbearable anguish he decides to kill both himself and his wife by driving his car off the road. The wife is found dead but the Judge escapes. Surviving, he gives himself up to the courts on a self-declared charge of murder.

The early part of the film is so grimly clinical that it probably had middle-aged people in the audience fearfully testing their powers of sen-

sation and coordination in the dark. It is also, apart from some heavily stressed moments of sentiment, deeply touching and believable, thanks to fine performances by Frederic March and Florence Eldridge. In the final sequence however, the picture begins to come badly apart. "An Act of Murder" was probably right in dodging any dogmatic conclusions about euphoria, since this is hardly a problem that can be settled by Hollywood in consultation with mass-audiences. But when a picture winds itself up to a pitch of dramatic intensity and then discovers that it has nothing to say it is bound to look pretty foolish. It can only mutter its way out with apologies, like someone who has got into the ladies' room by mistake.

SINCE "A Night at the Opera" was playing at the neighborhood theatre I dropped round to see if it was still as funny as it seemed back in the Thirties. If anything, it was funnier. "A Night at the Opera" was made at the time when the Marx Brothers were still prepared to tear into any material presented to them, burning up everything in sight including the script with their awful vitality. There is, for instance, the inexhaustible stateroom sequence. Groucho comes into the tiny stateroom already overcrowded with an enormous trunk out of which there presently pops a tenor and two Marx Brothers. Then in come two chambermaids to make up the bed, in comes a ship's manicurist, followed by a ship's engineer and the chief engineer and a lady wanting to use the telephone and stewards laden with trays of hard-boiled eggs. Although the stateroom walls are bulging everyone is fanatically preoccupied with his own affairs—the manicurist busy with Groucho's nails ("Better cut 'em short, it's crowded in here"), the maids making up the beds with Harpo swarming up each in turn, the lady still trying to get her number, till suddenly the scene explodes and everyone is flung into the corridor at the feet of Madame Dumont, never more outraged or more regal.

The comedians who followed the Marx Brothers have often been very funny men within their particular range. But the Marx Brothers acknowledged no limitation of sense or reason, their range was the wild free realm of utter lunacy. There has never been anyone remotely like them since.

SWIFT REVIEW

HOME OF THE BRAVE. Hollywood's first study of the Negro problem, and a fine exciting film as well as a sound essay on some aspects of human behavior.

SORROWFUL JONES. An old Damon Runyon story refitted to the talents of Bob Hope and the four-year-old newcomer Mary Jane Saunders. Comedian Hope is fine most of the time.

THE BARKLEYS OF BROADWAY. Return engagement of Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, both a little older but as expert and engaging as ever.

BAGATELLE

Save My Child!

By THADDEUS KAY

"If you want me to marry you instead of Ralph, you'll have to do something brave, something heroic," Molly said.

George shuddered. "I'd be scared," he said.

"Well, then, Daddy's going to announce my engagement to Ralph at our garden party tomorrow. He wants me to marry a man, a real man. Preferably a soldier. He thinks Ralph fills the bill. He thinks you don't."

"He's right," George said. Molly sighed. "I could always fall into the swimming pool," she suggested. "You could pull me out."

George shook his head. "You can swim. I can't."

"We've got to do something, George." Molly's expression became thoughtful. "If I were to set fire to the house..."

At the garden party, George waited impatiently and with some trepida-

tion. Fires always made him nervous. He kept glancing anxiously at the house until he began to attract suspicious attention.

His first warning was Molly's voice, from an upstairs window.

"Save me!" she shouted. "Oh, save me, George!"

George looked up. The house was burning nicely, and there was a lot of smoke. He wished fervently that they had thought of something else, but it was too late now.

"Wait there!" he shouted back. "I'm coming."

Crossing the garden, he made his way into the house. There was an awful lot of smoke. He groped for the stairs, found them, and started up.

At the first-floor landing, the smoke was even thicker. He could hear the crackling of flames now, and in the distance the wail of approaching sirens.

From her room came Molly's plaintive cry, "In here, George. Hurry!"

"I'm lost!" George called back, clinging desperately to the newel post.

In a moment Molly was at his side. "Take my arm," she said. "I'll lead you out."

He was still clinging to her arm as they emerged from the smoke-filled house before the assembled guests. It was not exactly a heroic exit. Molly regarded him without favor; George shrugged helplessly.

A shout came from a window on the top floor. Heads craned. There was the General, Molly's father, waving frantically.

Eagerness glowed on Molly's face. "It's Father, George. Go get him and everything will still be all right."

George hesitated. There was a lot of smoke and, now, even a little flame.

A figure darted past them and into the house. It was Ralph.

"That's that," Molly said, and walked away.

Very soon the General came out, alone. He expressed surprise that anyone had thought him in personal danger. "It was my medals I went up for," he said. "A whole trunkful of them, dearer to me than life itself. Captain Adams is bringing them down now. A fine chap, the Captain. Big, strong, courageous."

"Hasn't George a chance, Father?" Molly asked. "He rescued me."

"Did he, indeed?" The General seemed quite interested. "Good work, my boy. It is unfortunate that one so strong in heart should in physique leave so much to be desired. No, my dear, Captain Adams is the man for you. Here comes the Captain now."

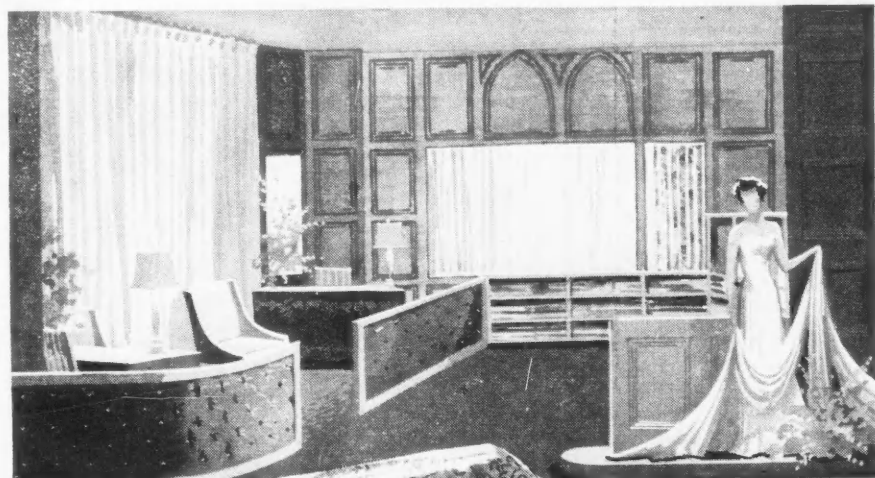
Ralph staggered out the door, stooped under the weight of a heavy trunk. Groaning, he lowered it to the lawn.

"Oh, my back!" he moaned, at tempting to straighten up and not managing it. "My poor aching legs! I'll never be the same again." He made his way painfully to a bench and slumped down on it.

The General was watching him with patent disapproval. "I must confess," he admitted, "to a deep disappointment in Captain Adams. I merely asked him to carry downstairs a trunk filled with many of the proudest decorations a man may wear, and look what it has done to him. Molly that young man lacks stamina!"

Molly said meekly, "Father, I love George."

The General smiled. "Bless you my children," he said.



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Briefest bolero spotted in fall collections.



WORLD

OF

WOMEN



MARY TWOPAWS

The Gold of the Wild Nahanni

By KERRY WOOD

MY NAME is Mary Twopaws. I live at Bedsay Post, the company trading store near Nahanni Valley where white men seek gold. I live alone, because my man has died and I have no young woman-looks to attract a new husband. So my stew pot is often empty in my cabin across from the police, the store, and the building where Mister Tay-l-or tells us how to get to heaven. Even Charley Et-tong, who catches lots of marten and can buy good things like canned fruit, is fond of hearing about heaven. But maybe that is because Dela Moss, the mission ward, is always there. Dela is like a wild cherry bush in full bloom.

This is how it was; I am telling you.

Then the white men became crazy again about gold. One day, two new whites came along our river in a power boat. They told the policeman they want to seek gold up the wild Nahanni. The policeman brought them to see me, Mary Twopaws, but what can I say to gold-fever whites? My man was killed in the Nahanni valley; a bear killed him, and now I live alone because I am no longer young and desirable. But do not forget that I am still younger than Charley Et-tong.

So they go, these whites, and two weeks later they walk into Bedsay Post all ragged and thin. The Nahanni smashed their boat, spilled their supplies, but spared their lives. They are poor again, and go away.

That does not frighten off the white men. Three more came, with many bundles and wealth. Again, the policeman brought whites to talk to me.

"Is it bad country?" they ask. "What is bad about it?" I ask in return. "I lived there when I was as young as Dela Moss. I had many laughs in my mouth, in my heart. So I call it good country, because that was where I was happy."

"But what about evil spirits?" they ask.

"Talk to Mister Tay-l-or," I answered. "He says there are no evil spirits, but only evil feelings."

Then they ask foolish things about wicked Indians who guard the gold and kill white men that seek it. I laugh at them; so does the policeman. Somebody must make up these silly stories, but why repeat them? They ask again and again about gold, but I shake my head about such matters. So they go away, taking all their wealth with them. Why should such men bother to seek more wealth?

But they did not find more. They got lost when they tried a long portage. The policeman had to make radio-talk outside and bring an airplane to find the lost men's smoke signals. It was hard work for that policeman, guiding those men back to Bedsay Post.

They did not talk to me this time. They went away, without gold. Charley Et-tong told me that they were going to warn other white people to stay away.

"Good," I said. "Too many white men spoil the trapping."

"That is so," agreed Charley, who is the best trapper around Bedsay. But he needs a woman: a man should not cook and scrape skins and hang the blankets on pine branches. Would Dela Moss know how to look after his needs? I say no; Charley is old and does like he always has done. Dela has learned to copy the whites; she even slept in a bed and put salt in her food. Yet Charley kept looking at her with hungry eyes.

But would pretty Dela marry an ordinary Indian? Charley can trap good, but he is a bush Indian like me.

This is how it happened, the way I am telling you.

OTHER white men came and returned, in pairs, in parties. None of them found enough gold to bother about. And then, when the Berry Moon was fading from the sky, one man came alone to ask about Nahanni. A young man with a white skin but smoky eyes, like an Indian. In a freighter canoe he came, with fat

bundles lashed properly in place and his paddle not scarred like a white man's and his shod pole kept handy. The policeman brought him over to my cabin; by this time, the policeman was sick of these crazy ones who sought Nahanni gold.

"This is Johnny McKay," the policeman said. Then he spoke in Slavey, telling me to warn the young man to stay out of the Nahanni because of the dangers and the lateness of the summer.

Johnny McKay laughed and said: "I speak Slavey too."

I liked this young man. He had the hawk-look I remembered about my own man.

"I am half Indian," Johnny told me as soon as the policeman walked away and left us. "I call it my good half!"

Then he explained how he had been mission raised and schooled. When he mentioned that, I thought about Dela Moss and how the white ways had spoiled her for the bush Indians who wanted to marry her.

"Listen, then," I said, when Johnny asked about the Nahanni. I told him many things about that fierce river and its steep banks and dark valleys. "Of gold, I know nothing. But there is another kind of wealth there, if you can set a cunning trap. The Nahanni is full of rich pelts, with few trappers ever walking a trap-line there."

"Good," said Johnny. "In my canoe I have all the traps I need. If I find gold, that is all right. If not, then I will live by pelt. That is why I do not worry about the lateness of the summer."

"Then listen again," I said, marking a river's path on the sand at my feet. "Here is how you go, and safely. This is the first bad rapid, called Go-long Rapids. You can paddle to its base without trouble. Cache your canoe right there. Carry your bundles west, into the steepest ravine. The trail may be faint by now, and it was always crooked and narrow, but follow it through the gorge. Then you will reach a wide valley, well wooded but with creeks and clearings and pleasant to gaze upon. All you need is in that valley—game, fish in the waters, and pelt animals in plenty. Perhaps my old cabin still stands there, to provide you with a home."

THEN I saw what I had been hoping to see. Dela Moss came out of the mission building, and I waved my hand at her. She waved back, because Dela is a friendly girl and I know she does not mind about how I feel towards Charley Et-tong. So she waved, and Johnny McKay saw her.

"May the hunting be good in the Nahanni," I said to him.

I was going to say more. I was going to tell him about how empty



Key to this scarf's versatility is the nine-inch diagonal corner slash, which permits it to be worn as a scarf, blouse, halter, bra or turban.

that valley seemed, when one is alone. And he had been mission trained, and such Indians like company. But he had already seen Dela Moss, so why waste words?

Johnny did not leave for the Nahanni that day. Nor the day after. He camped near Bedsay Post and talked often to the policeman, to the store-man, to Mister Tay-l-or the minister. He came and talked to me, many times. Not once did he mention gold again, but asked many questions about Nahanni fur animals and game. I told him all I could rake from my memory.

Anyone could see what had happened. Old Charley Et-tong could see it. Charley was like a sick bear; he came to my cabin, growling and grumbling.

"What is wrong?" I asked him.

"Nothing is wrong!" shouted Charley.

"That is good," I said.

"No; it is not good!" yelled Charley.

The next day, Della asked me to stand in the mission behind her while the minister-man spoke the marriage words over her and the hawk-faced

stranger. Then Johnny handed her into his canoe like she was a white lady, and Dela had happiness in her eyes as they paddled away towards the Nahanni and the hidden valley where I had been young.

Charley Et-tong came to my cabin, afterwards. He just sat there, feeling sad. I knew how it was with him: his winters had been many, and Dela had seemed like springtime to enjoy all over again. But the spring had passed for Charley, and for me. So he sat there, feeling old.

I made him a good meal. I put tobacco in his pipe. But I did not talk, because there is a time for silence, and this was such a time.

He went away. In the month that the geese fly south, he came back.

"The winter is almost here," Charley said.

"That is so," I nodded.

"The winter would not seem so long, if you were sharing my cabin with me."

It was something I had wanted to hear from Charley Et-tong for a long time. And that is all I am going to tell you.

butter slowly for 30 to 40 minutes. Turn them fairly often. The potatoes should be golden brown all over. Do not let the butter burn.

Braised Celery

2 bunches of celery
2 tbsps. butter
1 tbsp. flour
1 cup consommé
½ tsp. beef extract
1 tsp. brandy
Salt and pepper.

Wash the celery and remove the leaves. Cut off the tops leaving the bunch 7 inches long. Cut each bunch lengthwise into 4 pieces. Boil in salted water 20 minutes. Drain. Melt butter and brown the flour in it. Stir in consommé and, when the sauce is smooth, add extract, brandy, salt and pepper. Simmer the celery in the sauce 15 minutes. The sauce should be quite thick.

You would need to add beets or peas for color interest and top the meal off with a Chocolate Mousse from the French Kitchen.

Chocolate Mousse

4 1-oz. squares bitter chocolate
¼ cup water
¾ cup sugar
5 eggs
1 tbsp. cognac.

Melt the chocolate in the top of a double boiler. Add water and sugar and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Separate the yolks from the whites. Add the yolks, one by one, beating vigorously. Remove from the heat and add cognac. Beat egg whites stiff and fold into the chocolate mixture. Pour into individual molds or a dessert bowl and place in the refrigerator. Let it stand for at least 12 hours. The longer it stands the better it is. It will keep well for several days.

"Meeting Over Tea" is a booklet prepared by the Tea Bureau specifically for women's organizations and church groups to help prepare tea in large quantities in the most efficient way. We recall seeing a lady, obviously the convener, at a church tea with two six-cup tea pots clutched in her warm hands as she prepared to cope with the demands of about forty thirsty ladies. We're certain the lady changed her church affiliations shortly after that fiasco. This booklet would have saved her embarrassment for not only does it give the correct amounts of tea necessary for groups from fifty to five hundred but also the best types of containers to make it in. This is important for convenience and speed of service and often overlooked when teas for large gatherings are planned.

CONCERNING FOOD

Southern or French Style

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

COOK books might possibly come in the category of light summer reading (whatever that means) if their persuasive qualities can be measured by the interest and enthusiasm aroused in the reader. Hot weather doesn't encourage one to expend energy on meal preparation but if after reading a recipe one feels like getting going over bake board and hot stove then obviously the book has something.

A cook book of the more unusual type which is not the basic variety for brides and beginners is "A Cook's Tour of the Eastern Shore of Maryland", (Clarke Irwin and Co., \$3.00). Attractively encased in a washable cover with ring binding and easily turned pages, it is a collection of recipes typical of the district shown on the map in the front of the book. It has been compiled by the Junior Auxiliary of Memorial Hospital of Easton, Maryland, and the name of the donor or originator is credited to each recipe. These recipes are all beautifully penned with delightful sketches generously scattered throughout the book.

If one happens to be a seafood addict and lives inland the chapter on fish will really make you want to move to places where the salt spray is rampant. Maryland Crab Feast, Oyster Roast, Clam Pie and Lobster Newburg are all there for your benefit—providing of course you're interested in these molluscs. If your taste lies in the game section maybe you would like to know how to prepare doves for dinner—if so, the answer is there. We have always felt (a very narrow idea, of course) that doves really should spend their time carrying olive branches or wreaths of peace rather than being roasted to adorn the best silver platter. However these are exceptional examples in the cook book rather than the rule since most of the recipes deal with foods we use and know well, but prepared with the Maryland touch.

Southern Fried Chicken

Make batter of 1 whole egg, ½ cup flour, salt and pepper. Coat disjointed fryer with batter, fry until golden in ½ butter and ½ shortening. Cover and cook until tender. Remove cover for last few minutes to crisp chicken. Be sure to cook very slowly.

Transfer chicken to hot platter, add rounded tablespoon flour to fat in pan, add 1 cup milk or cream, cook till thickened.

If you have ever tried to use a translated French cook book and apply to it Canadian standards of measurement you will appreciate "Tante Marie's French Kitchen", (Oxford University Press, \$3.50). This book, we understand, has been the basic cook book used for generations

in many French homes and has now been adapted and translated by Charlotte Turgeon for use on this continent. Mrs. Turgeon is well qualified to do this job having come from a family where good cooking and appreciation of food is traditional besides having studied at *Le Cordon Bleu* in Paris (*L'Academie de Cuisine de Paris*).

The book is quite basic and simple using ingredients usually available here with measurements in table-spoons and cups rather than in pounds and ounces, the system of measurement common to both English and French cookery.

Here are two ways of preparing vegetables from "Tante Marie's French Kitchen" which would go along quite nicely with the Southern Fried Chicken (above).

New Potatoes In Butter

Select very small new potatoes. Scrub with a stiff brush. Rinse and dry. Melt ¼ pound of butter in a frying pan and fry the potatoes in the

● The marbled ware tea-pot illustrated below is an example of the fine English Pottery made by Thomas Whieldon (active 1740-1780). Photograph by courtesy Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA"

TEA

ALL APPETITE

That Little Moth Means Big Business

By MARGARET K. ZIEMAN

EVEN if you're not a member of the sex that sight of a moth sends berserk—it's time you were getting excited about the varmints. For the progeny of that bit of exasperating fluff (the adult moth, male or female, doesn't eat or drink) is all appetite—to the tune of \$200,000,000 annually in the United States and more than a million pounds in Great Britain.

Here, in Canada, while they are cautious about giving set figures, the Science Service of the Canadian Department of Agriculture admits that the clothes moth is the *bête noir* of the fabric and fur world—that the cost of keeping moth larvae well-fed runs into millions of dollars especially if all the replacement costs for damaged articles were taken into account.

A few small holes in the front of a man's suit or a woman's dress, those corners under the chesterfield where the nap of a cherished broadloom rug has been cropped closer than a golf green, the fur coat or neckpiece that starts shedding hair like a mangy dog—all these are genuine casualties. They may still be wearable and repairable—but such repairs, multiplied many times over, cost Canadians a substantial amount every year.

And if you stop to figure the size of the army of workers and millions of manufacturing dollars mustered against her, you'll realize—that little moth means big business. Sums spent for moth control in hotels, theatres, museums, clubs and department stores have never been totalled, but unquestionably they run very high. And last year Canadians spent \$6,000,000 to store their furs and have them repaired. Aside from the considerable capital investment involved in such storage plants, other hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested in plants and equipment specializing in fumigating, demothing, and large-scale chemical mothproofing processes.

How Much?

Nor has anyone ever figured out exactly how much the legions of housewives across Canada spend yearly in their efforts to defeat moths. Frequent drycleaning, commercial fumigation and storage represent only part of this expenditure. Ever try thinking of it in terms of the thousands of workers and the investment in plants manufacturing moth repellents, chiefly for home use—powders, flakes, sprays and bug-bombs?

Above and beyond that are the tremendous sums spent in scientific research to discover successful mothproofing agents and processes. Up to 1945 more than 1,000 patents for mothproofing materials had already been issued in America. And the search still goes on.

The \$64 question—Are we getting anywhere with this business of moth control?

Fur storage firms, who cut them-



Music en route is provided by this English-made white hide travel case with built-in radio. It is part of the British leather goods to be exhibited during British Leather Weeks across Canada. The weeks begin at Vancouver and Victoria, August 15, and end at Montreal, September 22.

selves a goodly slice of the moth-control melon, report some advance in their particular line . . . though even here, there are two schools of thought.

Some storage companies, for instance, figure pretty largely on low temperatures (slightly above freezing point) to hold moth life inactive. The fact of the matter is, temperature ordinarily used for fur storage will not kill either the eggs or the larvae of the clothes moth. Inactive, yes, but scientists at the Ontario Research tell us, at temperatures as low as 20 to 25 degrees, moths, though dormant—are still alive. So there could be trouble if refrigerating systems should break down.

Of course, one or two days' exposure to zero temperatures will destroy moth, egg and grub. But nothing less than zero will do the trick—the research men insist.

However, the fur people have come up with a new process—known as the "shock cycle" treatment. In the storage plants, garments and house-furnishings shuttle between zero and ordinary room temperatures. This shock cycle is repeated several times and the moths find it "confoosin'"—to say the least. At any rate, the warmth activates moth life—the return to the cold kills it. Articles may then be held at ordinary prevailing temperatures without danger. And the rapid change of temperature has no ill-effects on the garments—either wool or fur.

Of course, where fumigation, via the old gas chamber, precedes storage in mothproof vaults, there's nothing to worry about. And in all reputable storage plants, even the vaults get a lethal dose every couple of months. Compressed air, washed and filtered, is drawn into the storage room passing over crystals of naphthalene or paradichlorobenzene. That's scientific moth euthanasia and a moth doesn't stand a chance.

But since we can't keep garments and furs perpetually in a state of fumigation and storage, both these methods represent only short-term or temporary protection. But what about mothproofing? Is it the answer? Have the research men really gotten anywhere with it?

And just how effective are these

various chemical processes, which guarantee or claim to make woollens and furs, either unpalatable to moths—or poisonous at the first mouthful? And if practical—how soon can the public expect to see them generally applied? These are some of the questions most of us would like answered.

Research men are agreed that mothproofing by impregnating with chemicals is undoubtedly the best way of cutting down moth damage. Various scientific mothproofing processes have been developed and tested over a period of some years. Germany in the years before the war spent tremendous sums in the attempt to mothproof keratinous (animal) substances—and wool, of course, either raw or processed, is just that. English scientists came up with several recipes for mothproofing furs. About two years ago a new process was released to dry cleaners, after undergoing three years of thorough testing in the laboratories of the American National Institute of Cleaning and Dyeing. This process guarantees not to change or fade the material—and it is claimed, leaves no odor.

The "Bugs"

Also any number of commercial mothproofing solutions for home application are now on the market. Some of them guarantee protection for as long as one year—others call for respraying after laundering and dry-cleaning.

But such reservations serve to point up some of the "bugs" in mothproofing processes. First of these—attested by the Science Service of the Dominion Department of Agriculture—"There is no absolutely certain method of permanently mothproofing material."

What's more: a complete mothproofing process that would be suitable for any and all types of fur and fabric is well-nigh an impossibility! For the perfect mothproofing substance should: 1) On suits be fast to dry-cleaning; on blankets, to washing; on drapes, to sunlight. 2) It should be effective and relatively permanent, yet easy to apply. 3) It should be colorless for use on light materials. 4) It must not affect dye or tensile strength of fabrics, nor irritate the skin of the wearer. You can see what the scientists are up against.

Still something has been accomplished. Even a ten-year start on moths is worthwhile, and such protection is offered by one company with head offices in London, Ontario. It guarantees its mothproofing service to last through ten years of washing and dry cleaning.

Still To Come

Nor is there any reason to be discouraged in this battle with the moth. The best is still to come, we are told—that is, if fur and wool manufacturers can make up their minds about it.

For research men are agreed that the best results could be obtained if fur and woollen yarns were mothproofed in manufacturing. In Sweden, 90 per cent of all woollen goods are mothproofed in this way. It would mean one more step in the wool-milling process, but would take the place of the acid-salt pickle in fur processing.

So it all boils down to the question: Is it really good business to make woollen and fur goods mothproof? Or is it a case of the manufacturers sawing off the limb they're sitting on? Obviously they will have to be convinced that the increased demand for protected goods and the higher prices obtainable for them would offset higher costs for processing. Research workers are inclined to believe that it would.

Still another point troubles the manufacturer. What about slower stock turnover, if moths can no

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longer do their bit to force replacements?

Well, moths or no moths, there's only so much wear in any garment or furnishing—then it begins to look shabby. And frequent style changes will certainly contribute to regular stock turnover. What woman, for instance, would wish to wear the same coat—even a fur one, for ten years, if she figures she can afford a new one?

However, while the manufacturers are mulling over their problem, it looks as if we'll go on a-feudin' and a-fightin' with the moth. The point is—taken either way, that little moth means, and can still mean, big business. Destructively, yes—in terms of damage and replacement costs, as at the present time . . . or constructively, if we were to insist that all furs and woollens be mothproofed in manufacturing.



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MUSIC

Gilt-Edged Festival

By JOHN YOCOM

DURING the last week of July and the first two weeks of August, Montreal is staging a Music and Drama Festival that leads all Canada for summer entertainment.

This festival is all the more noteworthy since even routine musical and theatrical events in Montreal during past summers have been successful affairs. For instance, the informal summertime concerts at the Mount Royal Chalet, under the sponsorship and management of Les Concerts Symphoniques, have drawn enthusiastic crowds. (A fortnight ago at the fourth concert in the present series, conductor Wilfrid Pelletier and his wife, operatic soprano Rose Bampton, were heard together for the first time in a number of seasons.)

But the current M. & D. Festival is not confined to symphony music. There are also drama, opera, choral music, and ballet. Last week at the opening special concert by the Musicians' Guild of Montreal, favored Montrealers (i.e., those with invitations) heard Jean Beaudet conduct a full symphony in the University of Montreal Auditorium. Soloists were soprano Louise Roy and bass Jean Pierre Comeau, the latest winners of Les Futures Etoiles competition.

On the next day Les Concerts Symphoniques gave a symphony concert with the exacting conductor Desiré Defauw directing and jovial, hefty tenor Raoul Jobin as guest artist. Then followed a special festival dramatic performance—"Much Ado About Nothing"—by the Open Air Playhouse.

Let us digress for a moment about this unusual play group. Two years ago four Montrealers—Malcolm Morley, Rosanna Seaborn, Herbert Whitaker and Mary Douglas—wistfully recalled England's most successful open air theatre—that in London's Regent's Park. Then somebody suggested trying the idea in Montreal—on top of Mount Royal, by the side of Beaver Lake. They did. When the Open Air Players put on their first play (appropriately, "Midsummer Night's Dream") in July, 1947, the public came in droves. The players had to run the show an extra week.

The City Helps

Now Open Air Playhouse, with most of the cast from M.R.T., has become an annual affair. Last winter Montreal City Council voted \$1,600 to improve the site.

For festival performances last week (and their own the week before), the O.A.P.'s "Much Ado" has been directed by Malcolm Morley with three ballet interludes by the Ruth Sorel group. Sorel is the imaginative dancer and choreographer who made a hit at the Dominion Ballet Festival in Toronto last spring.

Getting back to the festival now in full swing, we find that the other dramatic event will be the presentation at the Chalet of a French classical play by Les Compagnons de St. Laurent, Canada's top-flight French Canadian theatre troupe. The vehicle: Corneille's "L'Illusion Comique".

On Tuesday, August 2, Les Disciples de Massenet will give a festival concert at the Molson Stadium under the direction of Charles Goulet, Canada's Pierrette Alarie, blonde, blue-eyed and beautiful Met soprano, and

Leopold Simoneau, Canadian tenor, will be the soloists. Miss Alarie and Mr. Simoneau leave for France at the end of the festival to perform at the Paris Opera.

On August 9 on the McGill campus, Stravinsky's "Histoire du Soldat" (a Canadian première) will be presented under the direction of Alexander Brott, the young conductor who lately scored successfully with European audiences. Maria Duchenes is the producer and narrator. The Montreal Ballet will participate in the program with "Chopinesque" and "Peter and the Wolf".

But the festival's best will come on August 4 and 11: elaborate productions of two operas, Puccini's "Tosca" and Massenet's "Manon", at the Molson Stadium. (These are both special presentations of the Montreal Festivals, the sponsors and arrangers of the current treat.)

Metropolitan stars will sing in these operas. Rose Bampton will take the title role in "Tosca" with Jobin, Martial Singher and Salvatore Baccaloni in the other principal parts. Eleanor Steber is to sing the lead in "Manon" with Jobin and Singher as Des Grieux and Lescaut. Dr. Herbert Graf will direct and stage both works; Pelletier will conduct "Manon" and Beaudet will direct "Tosca".

The festival is planned to become an annual event. Montreal can expect it to attract visitors from all over the continent.

Briefs

Three Vancouver actors, Arthur Hill, Barbara Kelly and Jon Farrell, are giving brilliant performances in the London (Eng.) production of "The Male Animal" by James Thurber and Elliott Nugent. It is playing at the fashionable New Theatre near Trafalgar Square. Other Canadians in the cast are Aletha Orr of Edmonton, John Dreizer of Montreal and Ryck Matthews of Toronto.

Robert Gill, director of Hart House Theatre in Toronto, is at work at the University of British Columbia's Summer School of the Theatre. On August 9 and 10 in the University Theatre he will produce French playwright Jean Anouilh's "Antigone". Because Mr. Gill feels that there is so much talent at U.B.C.'s Summer School this year he is double-casting the women's parts for the two-night production.

Several original dances by Canadian choreographers, Myron Shatolsky and Borden Korchak, were presented by Winnipeg dancers at the recent two-day National Ukrainian Music Festival at the Civic Auditorium. The mixed voice choir of 180 voices and the male chorus of 28 voices sang both European and Canadian Ukrainian compositions.

The Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto announces that a series of free half-hour recitals will be pre-



WILFRID PELLETIER

sented in the Music Amphitheatre at the Canadian National Exhibition daily from 5:30 to 6 p.m. during the Exhibition period, August 26 to September 10.

MISDIRECTION

I ALWAYS find, according to my wife, Too many excuses for each drink through life. But naturally! What of it? This must be A criticism of life and not of me.

DAVID BROCK

VALE

WHEN, through the movement of the rustling pines That make black shadows in the sunlight on my grave, I hear your step, And down beside the lake the knocking of your boat Against the rocks,

And you will come and stoop to place your wild flowers On the grass, And wonder as you leave the ones I love the best Above my heart, why I had died so young. Then, rising with your twisted smile, look back and envy me.

This, as your boat you steer away from memories,

Believe with me, That all our lesser loves will melt Before that greater Love from which we sprang, And which I go to find.

ETHELDREDA MEERES

ON VIEWING AN ANVIL

THE village Blacksmith, man of might, Once pounded this to earn his pay While on the road at dead of night The Highwayman pursued his prey.

Extinct professions do not pass;— They change to meet the modern want.

The former now dispenses gas; The latter owns a restaurant.

J. E. P.

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Ettore Mazzoleni, B.A., Mus.D., Principal

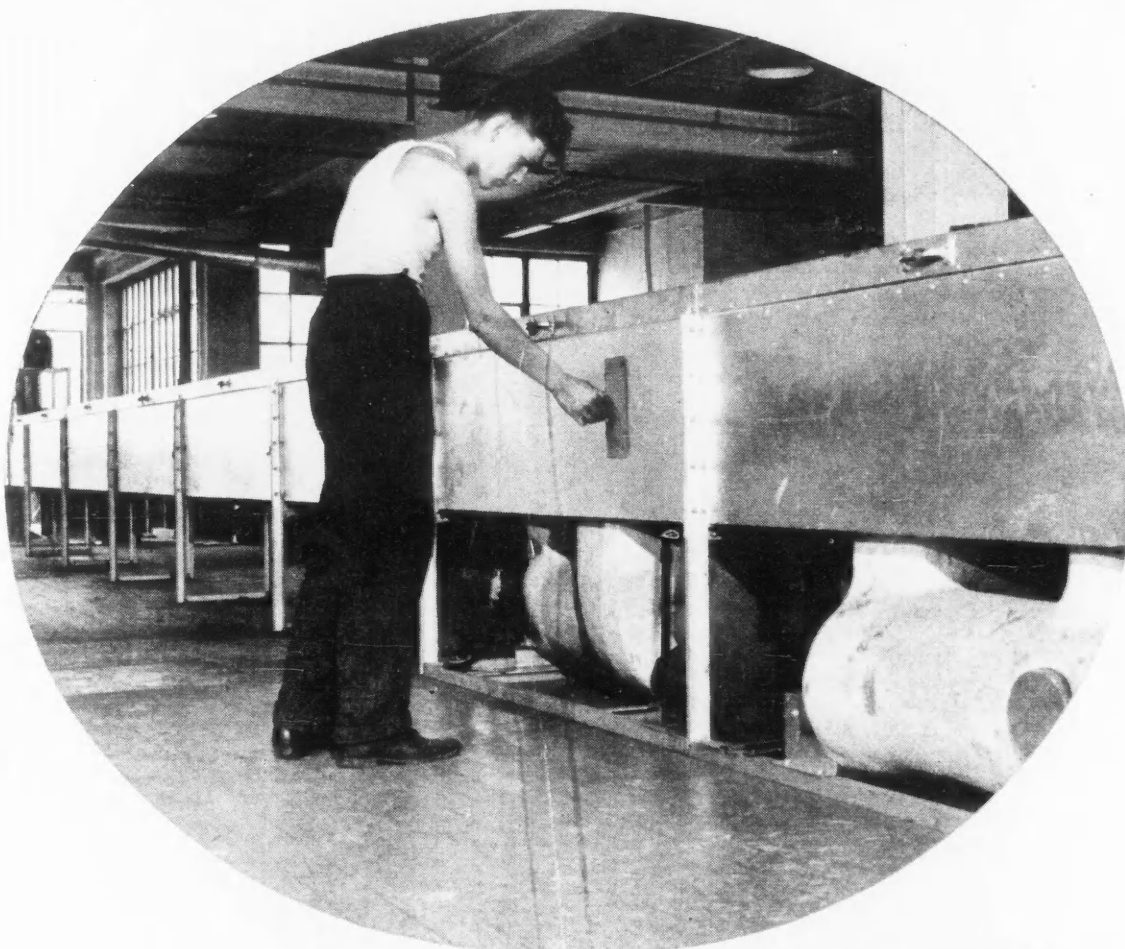
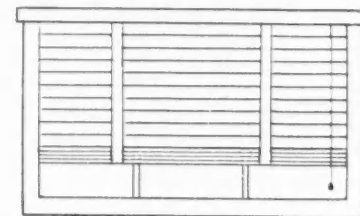
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RAOUL JOBIN

RADIO REVIEW

Nerve-Wracking But Memorable

By JOHN L. WATSON

WHAT magnificent drama there is in "Odd Man Out!" It made a thrilling movie—certainly the best of its kind since "The Informer"—and a prodigiously good radio play. No doubt the radio version was vastly more effective for those who had seen the film than for those who had not but it seemed to me that everything about this broadcast was superlatively good—acting, direction, music and sound. It was a nerve-wracking experience, but a memorable one!

THE broadcast of Franklin Davey McDowell's popular novel, "The Champlain Road," sounded pretty flimsy. We have come a long way since the days when we thrilled to tales of beautiful Indian maidens who in the end turn out to be beautiful English maidens—in reduced circumstances.

Perhaps this exotic romance might have sounded a bit more significant if we had not got used to the idea of

—was a tense, moving story of quiet heroism. The second instalment—"The Secret Correspondence of Hitler and Mussolini"—was considerably less dramatic but it was excellent documentary. The commentary (rather lengthy it seemed sometimes) was intelligent, informative and, above all, *grown-up*—unlike so much broadcast commentary, which seems to have been written expressly to bridge the gap between the subject at hand and the most uninformed and unintelligent listener.

The roles were, for the most part quite convincingly handled but it seemed to me a trifle unkind of the B.B.C. to suggest so unmistakably, by the accent of the actor who undertook the part, that the late Adolf Hitler was a Scotsman!

RAYMOND ROBERTS is undoubtedly an accomplished musician and a skillful teacher but it seems to me that his radio talks on musical theory are just too precious for words. What he has to say is indisputably wise and witty but his manner of saying it is entirely too much that of the music-master in the boys' school. Any one of several dozen Canadian musicians could do a more acceptable job.

A horse of a very different color is Dr. Earle Birney, who is a highly cultured but completely unaffected and unprecious Canadian teacher. His readings of Canadian poetry (10.15 each Wednesday night through the summer, replacing News Round-up) are a joy to hear. During the course of these nine weekly broadcasts Dr. Birney will read works by about 60 Canadian poets—who may consider themselves extremely fortunate to have him as their interpreter.

I WAS sorry to learn that that amiable recorded program, "Symphonic Encores," had been taken off the air (presumably just for the summer, under the entirely erroneous assumption that people who like to listen to symphonic music in cold weather do not like to listen to it in hot weather) and that our chief Monday night musical fare was to be a rather less "cultural" program entitled "Stringtime." This turned out to be a thoroughly innocuous, even entertaining, half hour, featuring the extremely pleasant voice of Fred Hill and the mellifluous playing of Maurice Durieux' orchestra. The fact remains, however, that there were all too few programs like "Symphonic Encores" and there are, I'm afraid, a great many like "Stringtime."

ONE of the most encouraging trends in Canadian radio is the attention being given to the short story, an art form which is ideally suited to broadcast presentation. The idea that the short story can be broadcast as such and need not be "dramatized" is a relatively unorthodox one on this continent. Most effective of the short-story programs are the "Wednesday Night" readings of longer works by well-established writers; a case in point was John Drainie's immensely expressive treatment of "A Rose for Emily," William Faulkner's moving and poignant story of decay and dissolution in the Deep South.

MOST sober-minded people look forward to the onset of television with a mixture of fascination and downright horror. There are some people, however, who will welcome the new medium with undiluted enthusiasm, not as entertainment but as a source of knowledge. Chief among these will be doctors and medical students. During the recent convention of the Canadian Medical Association in Saskatoon, over 1,000 doctors witnessed the first telecast in Canada of a surgical operation in progress. A series of programs, sponsored by E. R. Squibb and Sons and RCA-Victor and originating in the Saskatoon City Hospital, were viewed in the convention hotel about a mile away. Program material consisted

of surgical operations in six instances and of medical, tuberculosis and cancer clinics in the remaining three.

There is no doubt that the application of television to the teaching of surgical techniques will bring the operating table within the critical sight of a great many more doctors and students than have ever been so accommodated before.

READERS of that excellent publication, the Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter, found in the July issue a first-rate article entitled "Radio and Society." We are not accustomed to getting cultural disquisitions from our bankers but

the Royal has done a capital job of presenting the fundamental problems of radio programming and financing to its Canadian readers in a plain-spoken and unprejudiced report.

Heaven knows the banks are wont to look with a jaundiced eye upon anything that smacks of "State-ism" but the Monthly Letter doesn't hesitate to give due credit to the spirit of compromise which produced the C.B.C. and it doesn't shrink from criticizing those commercial sponsors who are responsible for corrupting radio by continuing to evidence "such pathetic poverty of imagination coupled with such a low view of the people's intelligence standard."



"Fella claims he's an ambassador of Goodwill—you ever heard of the place?"

thinking about the Jesuit massacre in terms of high tragedy—thanks largely to the efforts of E. J. Pratt and Healey Willan.

The whole cast was trying very hard but, with one or two exceptions, they managed to do very little except add to the general atmosphere of foolish unreality.

THE new series of documentaries about the war and its aftermath, produced by the B.B.C. and heard here by transcription, has got off to an admirable start. The first episode—the heroic story of the British agent, Wing-Commander Yeo-Thomas

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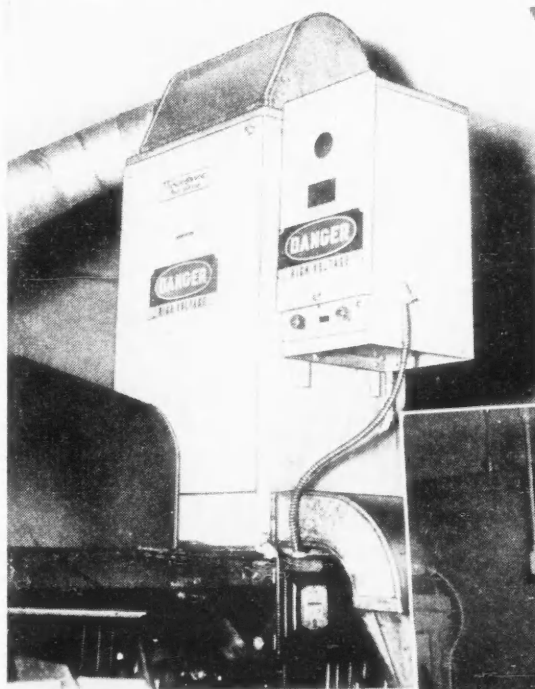
Practical application of Twentieth Century wizardry can pull dollars out of the air for you!

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Attempts to remove this mist by mechanical filters are only ten to fifteen per cent effective. Moreover, badly needed and expensive air heating and cooling capacity are required to replace shop air exhausted.

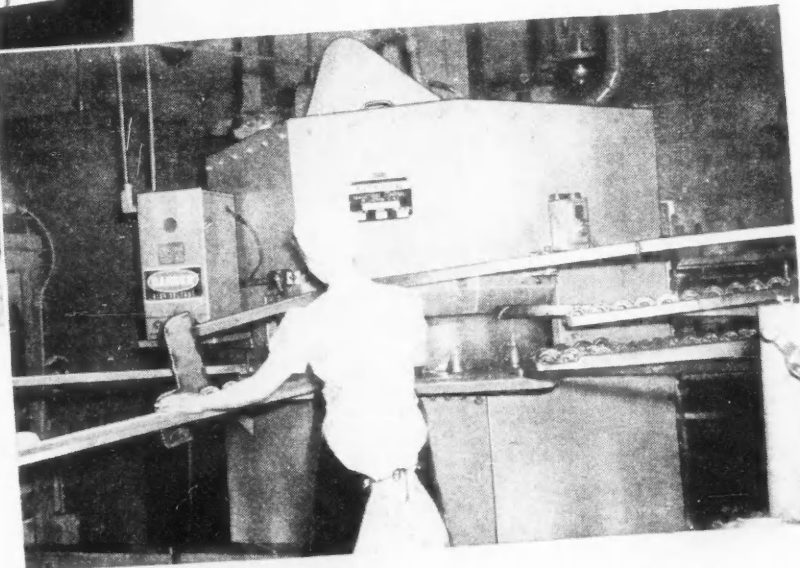
The practical solution is ★PRECIPITRON... a Westinghouse-developed electronic device. Oil-mist removal is over ninety per cent effective; room-temperature air is available for re-use. In addition to improvement in operator efficiency and safety, there is a reduction in electrical failures, and in heating and air-cooling expense... and the reclaimed oil is made available for re-use. This represents a considerable saving. ★PRECIPITRON costs as little to operate as one 100-watt lamp.

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THE BOOKSHELF
CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

Essay On Writing As Hard Work By Rich And Irritated Writer

By THADDEUS KAY

I WANTED TO WRITE — by Kenneth Roberts—Doubleday—\$4.00.

KENNETH Roberts wanted to write, and did so. He tells us about it at some length and in some detail. He also tells us about such widely assorted things as the Siberian Expeditionary Force, his opinion of college girls, and the proper method of preparing true Italian minestrone.

Kenneth Roberts must be by long odds the hardest-working writer in the whole world. The notes which he gives us from his literary diary tell of his working all day and every day to produce, sometimes, 800 words. They tell of his re-writing whole chapters 20 to 40 times. They tell of his discarding entire sections when they don't please his good friend and

literary idol, Booth Tarkington.

As a sign-post for the young writer, all this is probably not too good, especially as the young writer may ask himself if the historical novel—Roberts' specialty—is worth all this trouble, no matter how excellent and historically accurate the novel may be. And the student journalist might be baffled, too, over some of the literary judgments he will find there. Dreiser and Sinclair Lewis are "over-rated." Arnold Bennett is an "in-and-out-er." Jane Austen's characters are thin and unbelievable. Hemingway and Sherwood Anderson aren't mentioned at all. Faulkner is a pornographer.

As an autobiography, the book is considerably more interesting. It is packed with the finest and most widely-assorted collection of hates in modern literature. Aside from the writers mentioned above, Roberts hates Army Brass and the Pulitzer Prize Committee (who didn't give him a prize for some of his early books whose worth he thought merited it), he hates Franklin D. Roosevelt and Adolph Hitler, he hates most publishers and most carpenters.

Just what in his background brought about this pronounced anti-social outlook isn't clear. Roberts was born in comfortable circumstances, went to a good school and a good college, got a job with good prospects. Then he became a reporter. Maybe that did it, though he seems to have had a fine time as a newspaperman in pre-war (War I) Boston. About the time he was branching out and starting to sell fillers to such magazines as the old *Life*, the war came along. Maybe that did it, too, as Roberts got into military intelligence (apparently misnamed) and finally into the A.E.F., where the authorities seemed to him to be either stupid or self-interested.

After the war Roberts became a highly successful article writer for the *Saturday Evening Post*. He was making lots of money and seeing the world on an expense account. Most writers will wonder why he didn't stick to a good thing when he had it, but he wanted to write historical novels. The first few of these were very good, according to Roberts, but they didn't sell. He had to keep pandering to the *Post* and coming home to lousy old America from his beloved Italy.

Finally the novels began to catch on. They became almost as successful as "Gone With the Wind" (which Roberts, oddly enough, likes) and their author must now be a very rich man indeed, though still a highly irritable rich man.

Irish encounters; and they live out their young lives like the simple, decent, God-fearing people they are.

An uncomplicated, unpretentious story couched in that nimble, lilting prose which is God's gift to Irish writers.

Young Gangsters

By T. K. MACKELL

DUKE — by Hal Ellson — Saunders — \$3.00.

"DUKE" is a case-history—a note-book chronicling a few months in the life of the title character, who is a fifteen-year-old Negro boy living in New York.

Duke is a member, as well as the leader, of a neighborhood gang. On the side, he is a runner for a peddler of dope and—a new touch—aphrodisiacs. The gang seems to have two aims in life: to wipe out rival gangs, by shooting if necessary, and to make money. One of their cute little dodges in pursuit of the latter ambition is to organize a very extensive bordello in a vacant house, with their teen-aged girl friends as inmates.

All this is very interesting clinically, and very probably true to life. At least three youths have died in New York within the last year as a result of gang fights. But Mr. Ellson has little or nothing to contribute toward a solution of the gang problem, nor does he delve very deeply into the question of how the boys get that way—their aims and their motives.

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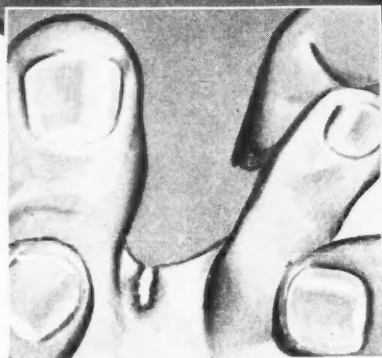
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Guard Against Reinfection. Don't share towels or bathmats. Boil your socks at least 15 minutes to kill the infecting micro-organisms.



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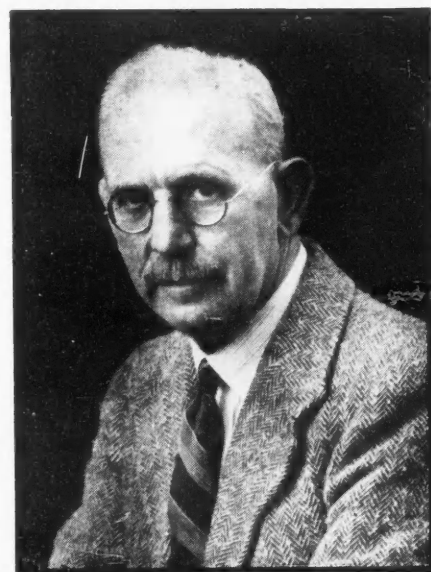
In Lilting Prose

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE NORWAYMAN—by Joseph O'Connor—Macmillan—\$3.50.

IT is refreshing occasionally to read a novel by a writer who has never heard of Freud. Mr. O'Connor appears to be such a one and "The Norwayman" is as fresh and uninhibited as an Irish jig.

This simple story tells of Mike and Maire McGillicuddy and how they married and went to live on the Shark, a stringy bit of an island off the coast of County Kerry. They rescue a Norwegian castaway who provides an element of mystery; they outwit Mike's grasping, good-for-nothing relatives in a series of very



JOSEPH O'CONNOR

BRAIN-TEASER

Savage Breast Soother

By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

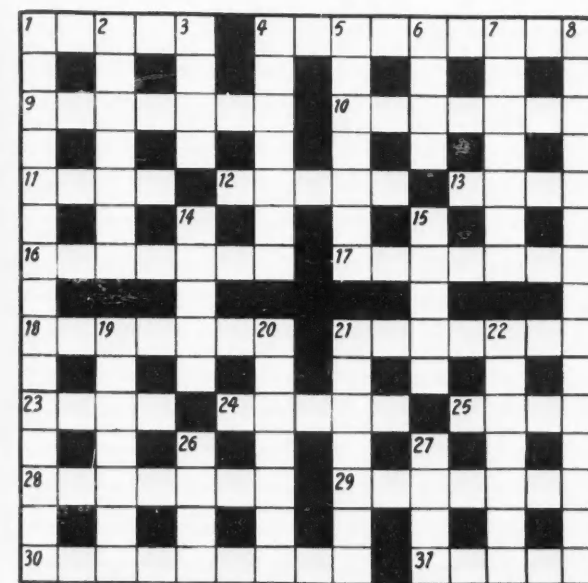
ACROSS

1. It appears that a city can hide it. (5)
4. Canadian composer, winner of highest award at London musical Olympics. (9)
9. Not an early bird to imitate. (7)
10. I'd count on this if I were a plumber. (7)
11. A gourmand usually does, more than his 23. (4)
12. Bone I reset for a bereaved mother. (5)
13. It all comes back to me now! (4)
16. Ornament worn on the fleshy part of 1 down. (3-4)
17. If paid this, you'll spend about all of it in return. (7)
18. There's a peculiar air about an old stringed instrument, but the Italian 11 it up. (7)
21. A rum sort of place for a conductor. (7)
23. See 11. (4)
24. A list from medicine men will show their wares. (5)
25. Set your teeth on this. (over a grating, perhaps). (4)
28. Work which begins with a musical work like 8. (7)
29. Our dean composes verse and music. (7)

30. That "Home sweet home" feeling. (9)
31. Spray out of season? (5)

DOWN

1. See a red hoover canter and turn to ballet music by 4. (3, 3, 3, 2, 4)
2. Contrariwise, it has point in Bach's music. (7)
3. What about it, in January, perhaps? (4)
4. How 12 is usually depicted. (7)
5. It's a nightmare when a baby lion gets in with us. (7)
6. The last letter one gets in this area. (4)
7. Learned to give a rude twist to an untidy tie. (7)
8. Such language, Wagner! but there's a ring to it. (15)
14. Hardly the scale of a major work. (5)
15. O.K. I ski in Turkey. (5)
19. None without hills. (7)
20. Frozen deep? (7)
21. Where spoke gets in your eyes? (7)
22. Alberta's stag town. (3, 4)
26. A sheepish cry in an Arabian night? (4)
27. This one's on us. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Swiss movement
8. Molecule
9. Chopin
10. Agitate
11. Speckle
13. Prophetess
15. Spun
17. Yser
18. Galsworthy
20. Toselli
22. Gliders
25. Object
26. Two cents
27. The Razor's Edge

DOWN

1. Showgirls
2. Inert
3. Scuttle
4. Omen
5. Escapes
6. Foxciser
7. Trial
12. Peals
14. Persevere
16. Usherette
18. Galatea
19. Willows
21. Orbit
23. Dread
24. Otto

THE OTHER PAGE

A Night at Miss Koenig's

By MARY QUAYLE INNIS

IT GAVE Constance a curious feeling to look across the street at her own house as though it were the house of strangers with its windows closed, its doors locked against her. She turned away and ran up Miss Koenig's walk.

"Well, here's my girl, bless her heart. Coming to keep Miss Koenig company."

Miss Koenig had a glass of milk and a plate of cookies waiting for her and Constance sat down before them with the happy sense of being petted and loved which Miss Koenig always gave her. Miss Koenig was small and neat with bright gray eyes and she lived alone in her doll's house. She went out to the porch with her sewing, calling back, "Do whatever you feel like. It's your house now."

Constance pulled from a drawer the silk pieces she was sewing together to form part of Miss Koenig's quilt and sat down on the porch step with them.

"When it's done," Miss Koenig had said, "you outline your name right across the part you pieced and then I'll always think of you when I make my bed."

She had not touched the work for such a long time that the needle had rusted in its place. Jerking it out, she hoped that Miss Koenig had not noticed but Miss Koenig saw and handed her an emery strawberry. They sewed and chatted till supper time when Miss Koenig scrambled eggs and dished out stewed rhubarb. They spread on the kitchen table the turkey-red cloth which Constance loved and when supper was over and they had washed and put away the dishes, Constance was startled to see that outside it had grown dark.

Often before she had eaten supper with Miss Koenig and as it grew dark she had always run across the street; now she had eaten her supper and it was dark and she felt restless with the need to go home. Mother would be worried, she kept thinking, and then she would remember that mother was not there. Her parents had gone to the funeral of her father's old aunt whom she had never seen.

She looked uneasily round Miss Koenig's parlor and kitchen. There was a couch in the parlor but Miss Koenig made no move to prepare it for her. Perhaps she had made up a bed in her own room upstairs.

"You better get to bed," Miss Koenig said at last. "Your mamma'll want you to get your sleep. Come and bring your things."

There were electric lights on the first floor of the tiny house but none on the second and Miss Koenig carried a lamp as she led the way upstairs. "I know you have your own room at home," she called back

cheerfully, "so I fixed you a room up here. See?" She waved proudly at the changed room.

Both the small upstairs rooms had sloping ceilings and tiny windows which were never opened. Miss Koenig's, at the front of the house, was crowded with black walnut furniture. The back room contained very odd things, a stuffed canary in a cage, a painting of Miss Koenig's father wearing a captain's uniform and a wide black beard, a man's silk hat hanging on a nail, a couch covered with boxes and piles of unbound magazines and a dress form wrapped in a patchwork quilt.

Miss Koenig had cleared the couch and made it up with sheets and a bright quilt. On one side it was commanded by Captain Koenig, on the other by the huddled shape of the dress form.

"Isn't this fine?" Miss Koenig demanded gaily. "Constance's room, that's what we'll call it from now on. Let me know when you're in bed and I'll blow out your lamp."

Constance was not used to lamp-light which set a rose of brightness among dense leaves of shadow. Beyond the little circle of safety in which she could see a lame footstool and a cracked pitcher, lay a circle of dimness in which shapes grew vague and beyond that a region of darkening shadows. The shadows moved as though an invisible creature were breathing softly.

She undressed very quickly and pushed her way between the musty-smelling sheets. Lying there, with fingers clenched tightly together, she watched the flicker of the lamp flame and the breathing of the shadows. They were old dishes and books behind the brown curtains of the bookcase—only dishes and books, she had often seen them. The unused air lay heavy on her face.

"Well, there she is in bed," Miss Koenig kissed her forehead and picked up the lamp. "Now shut your eyes and first thing you know the sun will be shining." She puckered her lips and Constance could hardly keep from crying. "Don't blow it out!" Miss Koenig blew and the flame covered but, as though it had heard Constance's entreaty, remained alight. Miss Koenig blew again and it went out.

In the darkness Constance lay listening tensely to sounds Miss Koenig made in her room, opening and shutting drawers, humming to herself. She fixed her eyes on the thread of light which outlined Miss Koenig's door while she listened avidly to the small rustlings of her preparation for bed. The light went out. She heard the bedsprings creak, a sigh, silence.

Silence welled up like a cold flood which the line of light had held back and the silence like the darkness was more terrifying because not quite complete. It held small creakings and flutterings, ticks and snaps and clicks, ominous tiny rags of sound. Constance lay rigid to listen. Miss Koenig slept alone here every night, she thought, but Miss Koenig was used to it; there were strange night sounds at home too, but her mother and father were there.

The darkness was not complete though it was far deeper than night in her room at home. She was allowed to raise her shade when she went to bed and between the thin curtains she could see the sky scribbled over with stars. Here an old lace curtain far too wide for the window had been pleated to fit the narrow space and the dimness it admitted frightened rather than reassured her.

No sound came from Miss Koenig's room. Constance stared at the undefined forms, dark on darkness, trying to outline and name each one. That, high up, was the bird cage; she shuddered now to think of the stuffed canary though she had often stroked its feathers. That oblong of deep darkness was the bookcase and there were only old dishes and books behind the doors. Was there nothing

else? A skull, glaring white, waited for the closed doors to open. Her eyelids clenched shut but at once opened again. What figure bent over her while her eyes were closed, what hand of bone stretched noiselessly toward her throat?

Her face felt hot and stiff, tears ran down over her cheeks. What shrouded figure waited beside her? The dress form, she thought wildly, the dress form. But the huddled figure was not always in the same place. Closely as she watched it, she could not see it move but she saw that it had moved. All these dark shapes were strange, she breathed the strange, musty air, heard strange taps and sighs. She was alone. Her mother and father were a hundred miles away, as far away as the farthest star, and they would never come back. Morning would never come.

There was no sound now, not a creak or rustle. Was that the canary's cage suspended in darkness? The canary, long before she was born, had tilted on a perch like the canary at Gladys's house, pouring out in

frenzy its piercing, incessant song. Now it stood with bead eyes fixed and dust on its feathers. It was dead; to be dead was like this—lying dark and still and alone. She could move—she jerked her hand and it struck something cold. That thin cry, like a baby's was her own voice. There was a long sigh and a whining of springs.

She had forgotten Miss Koenig. She got out onto the floor. Miss Koenig would take her into her own bed. With both hands out, she groped into the hall and her fingertips touched Miss Koenig's door. Her heart shook her whole body and she stood still to quiet it. Now she was safe. The little house righted itself about her like a ship entering still water. Drawing a deep breath she dried her face on her nightgown sleeve. Now she would go in. And she would wake poor, tired Miss Koenig who would say "I guess you were afraid of the dark". She had never been afraid of the dark. She stood still a long time, knowing what she must do, then she started slowly back to her bed.

She stubbed her toes and bumped into nameless blocks of solid darkness. When she was in bed again, she cried a little, for there was no end now, she would always be alone with the dark shapes and the knowledge that this was what life could be like.

She saw the bookcase and the bird cage and the dress form, the curtain was a net full of sunshine, she heard the kettle boiling and dishes clinking. She had never dressed so fast.

"I guess she missed her mother," Miss Koenig said as Constance hastily washed her face. Miss Koenig let her fry the pancakes.

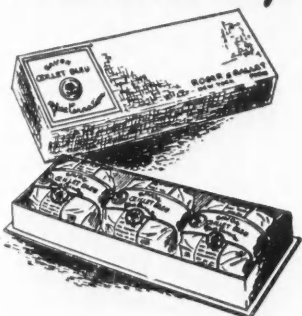
It had seemed that nothing would ever be the same again and yet as the morning passed, she saw that school was the same, the teacher, the girls. They played "red light". After supper she sat on Miss Koenig's porch to wait. It was so dark at last that she could not see her parents come but she heard her father's whistle. Snatching up her night things, she was in such a hurry to run home that she almost forgot to thank Miss Koenig.

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Flexibility Marks Measures Taken By Farm Prices Support Board

By L. J. ROGERS

Canada's Farm Prices Support Board has been in operation lately, holding up the price of vital farm products. Flexible and decentralized in its methods and organization, the Board works to maintain a strong farm industry, rather than allow violent price fluctuations to drive farmers out of the industry and so create higher prices in the long run. Larry Rogers interviewed farm experts and checked on the work of the Farm Prices Support Board since the war's end.

AFTER next March 31 one of the few wartime emergency control measures still in effect in Canada will be the Agricultural Prices Support Act—an act passed in August, 1944 which gives a three-man board a \$200,000,000 bankroll to spend "to ensure adequate and stable returns for agriculture by promoting orderly adjustment from war to peace conditions . . . and to secure a fair relationship between the returns from agriculture and those from other occupations".

The Act hasn't yet had to fulfil its first aim—preventing a postwar farm price collapse like that of 1921; but there is a real fear of a price slide, so that its powers will likely be extended after March 31, 1950. While the likelihood of a price debacle, on the 1921 scale, becomes ever smaller, the Board administering the Act has been working on the second aim—making sure that the farmer is getting his fair share of the national income. Its possibilities for this already have so impressed farmers that the act may well become permanent legislation, in the opinion of the majority of farm authorities whom the writer has consulted while preparing this article.

Peacetime government controls in agriculture are no new thing in Canada. The legislation which set up the Wheat Board in July, 1935, with its amendments of August, 1939 and later, and its recent extension to cover coarse grains, is more far-reaching in principle than is the Agricultural Prices Support Act. The Wheat Board tells the farmer how much wheat he can grow, buys his crop and then markets it for him. The Agricultural Prices Support Board does none of these things directly—although it may come to perform the same function for the farmer of central Canada, the Maritimes and British Columbia that the Wheat Board has performed for the prairie farmer.

Features of Both

It would be fair to say that the Prices Support Act combines features of the Wheat Board Act, and of the U.S. parity price legislation — plus certain basic differences and improvements.

One of the basic differences lies in the fact that the Board which administers the Prices Support Act is not controlled by civil servants, but by nominees of the farmers' organization, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Chairman of the three-man board from the time it began operations in 1946 until this month has been the newly-appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture, J. G. Taggart. When Taggart took over his new post he was succeeded by another top-ranking department executive, A. M. Shaw, who was Dean of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan before coming to Ottawa to head the Agricultural Supplies and Prices Board during the war years. The two men appointed by the Federation are Erle Kitchen of Ontario and J. A. Proulx of Quebec.

Through its direct link with farmers organizations, the Board keeps in constant touch with the viewpoint of these groups. A typical example is the Nova Scotia apple industry. The apple growers of the Annapolis Val-

ley had been cut off from their traditional markets in Britain ever since 1939, first by war and then by Britain's dollar shortage. Before the Board was given its powers in 1946, the Dominion government had given assistance from year to year, with the hope that the British market would eventually open up again. By 1947, when the Prices Support Board took over, it was apparent that this was a faint hope — and that some more constructive policy must be adopted without delay.

The apple growers' associations were then called into consultation, and with their help and approval a plan to solve the problem permanently was worked out. The plan set up a system of subsidies which enabled the apple grower to replace the older trees growing in varieties of apples popular in Britain but hard to sell on this continent with young trees bearing strains of apples popular in Canada and the United States. These subsidies are being paid by the Department of Agriculture, the Board's role being to maintain floor prices and to find markets for Nova Scotia apples during the transition.

In 1947, the Board spent just under \$3,200,000 in purchasing through the Nova Scotia Apple Marketing Board around 1,200,000 barrels of apples, buying around one million barrels for packing or processing at \$2.00 to \$2.25 a barrel, and buying 200,000 barrels in processed form at \$4.50 per barrel. In 1948, the Board spent \$1,025,000 for some three to four hundred thousand barrels, paying \$3.90 a barrel if the apples were later sold as fresh apples, and \$2.50 if they had to be processed before sale. This money didn't represent a dead loss, since the Board was able to sell 300,000 barrels of the 1947 crop as fresh apples, and another 400,000 barrels in processed form, by March of 1948. This left around 500,000 barrels in processed form still on its hands at that point—but fortunately the 1948 crop was so much smaller that it could be handled without too much difficulty, and the Nova Scotia apple

operation is now described as "successfully completed".

There will be some financial loss when final figures are issued, since much of the 1947 processed stocks had to be sold to I.R.O. and other international bodies at cost or less. But the operation was successful since it not only carried an important part of the Nova Scotia farm economy through a crisis, but prevented general price collapse in the Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia apple industries in 1947. And finally, by processing many hundreds of thousands of barrels which might otherwise have been left to rot, the Board's action saved food for a hungry world.

In this program, as in all its price support programs, the Board agrees to provide temporary, not permanent, assistance—and then only if the farm group concerned can devise a realistic long-range plan to solve its own problems. Not all of the problems facing the Board are as difficult as that of Nova Scotia apples. More typical was the Prince Edward Island and the New Brunswick potato program. In November, 1948 a combination of circumstances threatened to create a dangerous potato surplus, not caused by too much potato acreage, but by exceptionally good weather in central Canada and the Maritimes. The Ontario and Quebec markets could be supplied by the domestic crop in those provinces, cutting off what is normally a big market for maritime growers. At the same time, the normally big United States market was closed to Canadian potatoes to solve a surplus problem in that country.

Off the Market

At that stage, to prevent a price collapse, the Board stepped in and offered P.E.I. and N.B. growers \$1.15 per hundred pounds for Grade No. 1 potatoes in the farmer's bin—the offer to remain open until this spring. This kept Maritime potatoes off the central Canada market during the crucial winter months, and by spring this market was able to start absorbing some of the Maritime surplus. Then, on June 20, the United States re-opened its market to Canadian potatoes, and the problem appeared to have been solved successfully.

By the purchase deadline of May 31, the Board had only been asked to buy some 200,000 to 300,000 bushels of Maritime potatoes—and since that date quite a few growers have applied to buy the potatoes back and sell at better prices now available. Whatever surplus the Board ends up with is expected to be absorbed by the trade without difficulty before the new crop hits the market—so that the entire operation will be completed at fairly low cost.

Here the function of the Board has been more to avoid panic and price collapse by setting a floor price rather than to actually buy large quantities of the product in question. This role was played more clearly in the case of the 1948 British Columbia apple crop. In January, 1949, a price crisis seemed near for B.C. apples, so the Board offered to buy up to 200,000 boxes at a guaranteed price of \$2.00 a packed box of various types of apples then apparently surplus. Soon after this price was set, however, the market firmed; the Board does not expect it will have to make any purchases under this guarantee.

The biggest current operation of the Board is butter; the benefit to the consumer of the Board's work can be seen more clearly here than in some of its earlier activities. The first step came on April 1, when the Board established floor prices for

(Continued on next page)



LONDON CONFERENCE on sterling crisis was attended by Canadian Finance Minister Douglas Abbott, shown being accompanied to meeting (left) by Dana Wilgress, Canadian High Commissioner to U.K.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Industry's Task Today

By P. M. RICHARDS

IT WAS a long time dead, but—marvel of marvels—the law of supply and demand is operating once more. As I said here last week, the biggest economic fact today is that this most fundamental law is again asserting its ascendancy over national planning. From this it follows that the state which realizes that international trade has again become competitive and which—by the removal or easing of controls, restrictions and taxes—helps its exporting industries to get into condition to meet world competition successfully, is likely to win a considerable advantage over the socialistic state whose only means of responding to pressure is to intensify its controls.

Controls, of course, are necessary in war to force the productive system into the required pattern. But they are out-of-date as soon as those requirements have ended, and especially when competitive conditions prevail again in international trade. For controls tend to raise production costs and to promote inefficiency by protecting it.

High costs do not matter much in war when production, not economy, is the aim. But with the restoration of competitive selling it's a very different matter; a nation which only a short time before had customers queuing up to buy its products may find its export sales falling sharply month by month because some other nation's goods are cheaper, or of better quality, or more attractively shaped or packaged. This is the situation now, and clearly it's better to be the nation to which customers are turning than the other. We in Canada have it in our power to determine which of these we shall be.

As a people more economically dependent than any other on income from international trade (about one-quarter of our national income came from this source in 1948; over a long period of years it has averaged nearly one-third) we can accept the fact of our dependence on our ability to please our foreign customers, and its corollary, that our over-all production costs must not become too high for competitive trading, or we can shut our eyes to it and take the consequences. Those consequences might be disastrous.

It is nice to think of ourselves as free and independent, masters of our fate, etc., but, economically, we are actually nothing of the kind—not at present. We are one of the least self-contained countries in the world, producing a great deal more wheat and minerals and forest products and fish than we can possibly consume ourselves, and trading our surpluses of these things for other countries'

surpluses of manufactured goods and oil and iron ore and steel and fruits and vegetables.

Now that we are equipped to do a lot more manufacturing ourselves and have recently made vast new discoveries of oil and iron ore, we are moving towards a position of less dependency on imports, and consequently on exports. But that day is not yet. And even when we are producing all our own requirements of oil and iron ore and exporting these products too, we shall still have to find markets for our surplus wheat or stop producing it.

Customer Is Boss

Admittedly, with these new products and with our more rounded manufacturing capacity and with our increasing population, Canada's economy is in process of becoming better balanced and less exposed to the kind of shock it is now experiencing as a result of the temporary halting of many purchases from us by Britain and the sterling area countries. Before many years have passed, we may be much less closely dependent on export markets than we are today. But our present dependence is a fact that cannot be gainsaid. Our ability to attain and maintain a desired standard of living hangs upon our ability to sell our products abroad, in sufficient quantities and at adequate prices, in competition with the goods of other countries available in those markets.

Canada's ability to make headway in the exceptionally difficult trade conditions ahead will depend less upon management than upon government and the labor unions, since these are the agencies which, under existing conditions, exert the strongest influence upon costs while being themselves the least controllable by management.

Perhaps more depends today on the health and fitness of industry than ever before. We count upon it to furnish the wherewithal for the benefits we associate with the "welfare state"; we count on it for full employment and the general prosperity which that term connotes. Also we look to it to maintain our export trade at the levels necessary to sustain our economy. Besides having to carry this heavy load, our productive system has to withstand attack by sinister influences working to destroy it. Today, more than ever, the creation of conditions conducive to industrial health and progress should be the concern of all groups in the national community. In fact, this is the time for all good citizens to come to the aid of the economy.



—Malak
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
Gardiner: Farm Prices Support is a good vote-getter for the Liberals.

More Financial Stability Prime Need Of France

By NORMAN CRUMP

The success of the Marshall Plan is directly reflected in the recovery of the individual European countries receiving aid. France is one of the most important of these countries. Norman Crump, of the London Sunday Times, visited France recently, and sets out his impressions below.

London.

SINCE the failure of the French strikes last October, there has been a noticeable improvement in the economic situation. It would be wrong to say that all grounds for anxiety have been removed, but in many ways France is now in a much stronger position than she was a year ago.

To consider the first strong points in her position, there are now disinflationary forces at work, which are countering such inflationary forces as still exist. War-time shortages of goods have been overcome, and there is plenty to buy in the shops. With the chief exceptions of coffee and sugar, food has been derationed, and as an immediate consequence the black market has been destroyed.

As the housewife no longer has to pay black-market prices, the cost of living has lately been falling, and it is estimated that the purchasing power of wages is 15 per cent greater than a year ago.

One cause of this recovery was the record 1948 harvest. This was the immediate justification of the abolition of food rationing. The farmer has at last come to believe that it is possible to spend his earnings; he has acquired sufficient confidence in the stability of the franc to be willing to sell his produce and hold money, at least for a time. He is proving ready to market his grain, instead of hoarding it or feeding it to his cattle.

One word of warning, however, is necessary. France, and most of Europe for that matter, had a record harvest in 1948, but Europe has since eaten up most of that harvest. For that reason grave anxiety was felt at last spring's drought, and the May rains came as a great relief. This year's harvest will not be up to the 1948 level, but it should be satisfactory. But it is still true to say that Europe's progress towards recovery is largely dependent upon the size of each year's harvest.

Meanwhile, France seems happy and prosperous. During a visit to the French railways I met directors, managers, technicians, supervisors

and skilled workers. They were all keen on their jobs and eager to explain what they were doing. I found no feeling of anxiety, discontent or frustration. I was told that absenteeism in the coal mines is diminishing. Prices of textiles are still high, but in both the textile and boot and shoe industries competition is increasing, and prices may soon be forced downwards. Over a wide range of French industry competition and the price mechanism are beginning to operate.

Nevertheless, there are certain weak points in the French situation. Savings are inadequate, and, in my view, are likely to remain so as long as the *rentier* is left with wholly inadequate means of livelihood. As in other countries, industry has achieved its recovery largely at the *rentier's* expense.

Next, the nationalized industries are losing money. The railway deficit is of the order of Frs. 50,000 millions (\$200 millions). In consequence, an economy campaign has been instituted, which is retarding the execution of new projects. On the other hand, a great deal has already been done. The new marshalling yard at Ville-neuve-Saint Georges, when completed, will rival anything in Europe.

A Supreme Effort

During the years succeeding the war France made a supreme effort to repair the war damages suffered by her factories and systems of communication. She did so without any inhibitions on the score of cost, and the result is plain to see. Today, however, financial stability has become the supreme need. Therefore reconstruction is being slowed down.

The French openly admit that they are dependent upon Marshall Aid, and it is doubtful how they will fare when it comes to an end. Efforts are being made to develop export trade, but the average French manufacturer has much to learn before he can become a successful exporter.

The franc is still sensitive. Heavy military expenditure, particularly in Indo-China, is the cause of a serious burden on the Budget, and the Treasury position was described to me as being "nearly but not quite safe." There is still an external trade deficit, with the non-dollar countries as well as with the dollar countries. Production in certain industries is retarded by bottlenecks, with a consequent risk of sporadic unemployment. This acts as a restraining force on the trade unions and Communists, but is not wholly healthy from the point of view of output and exports.

Farm Prices

(Continued from preceding page)

butter ranging from 59 cents a pound in the Maritime capitals to 58 cents in Toronto and Montreal and 57½ cents in Vancouver. This action was taken to stabilize the dairy industry, keep herds at existing levels, and prevent increases in the prices of other dairy products. It was felt that the consumer would lose far more on higher prices for these products than he might gain if butter was allowed to drop in price, unchecked, at a time when production is normally at its highest point of the year. For the period of high production the Board is taking all surplus butter off the market at the floor price, and storing it. Since few commercial storage agencies are willing to risk their money in storing butter in today's market, it is quite possible that the Board's storage stocks next winter will be the means of preventing a butter shortage.

Naturally, if prices don't increase above floor levels by the time this butter comes out of storage, the Board will lose the storage costs—which might amount to several million dollars. But it feels this will be a small price to pay to prevent the dislocation of the dairy industry which a butter price collapse this summer might have caused—with the

subsequent higher consumer prices this might mean in all dairy products by next winter.

City consumers may ask whether their long-term interests might not be better served by merely letting the good old law of supply and demand take its course. On this point a Board spokesman told me, "The law of supply and demand can't be applied to farming the way it can to any other industry. This spring, when one Canadian implement manufacturer decided the supply of his tractors was getting dangerously close to the demand level, he simply closed down his factory. He'll open up again when the demand builds up enough to suit him. A farmer can't shut down operations on a week's notice—he works on a schedule of anywhere from one year up to three or four years. If you let the law of supply and demand have full sweep in agriculture you'll get low prices, for a while, yes—but you'll drive a lot of farmers off the land very quickly, and it will take you a long period of scarcity and high prices to build up the production that you'll lose that way. Then, too, food products are cheaper when prices are stable and the farmer, the food processor and the retailer can all plan ahead—safe in the knowledge that prices won't run wild before the food gets to the consumer's table. That way, all these people in the food chain can afford to take lower mark-ups, and this means lower prices, in the long run."

Some farm authorities believe that the Agricultural Prices Support should not only be made permanent, but that its powers should be broadened. F. M. Clement, Dean of Agriculture at the University of British Columbia, told delegates to the Agricultural Institute of Canada's convention last month that Canada should have a farm price subsidy similar to the proposed Brannan Plan in the United States. This would let agricultural prices seek their own levels, but compensate farmers through subsidies. These subsidies, paid out of tax revenues, would be equal to the difference between the open-market price and a parity price based on a 1945-49 average.

Most eastern Canadian farm authorities, however, do not appear

to agree with Dean Clement today. They feel that the flexibility and the decentralized control of the present Price Support Act are practical advantages that outweigh any theoretical virtues which a Brannan Plan could have in this country. They point out that over-production, rather than high price, is, and will continue to be, the problem in most branches of Canadian agriculture—and this

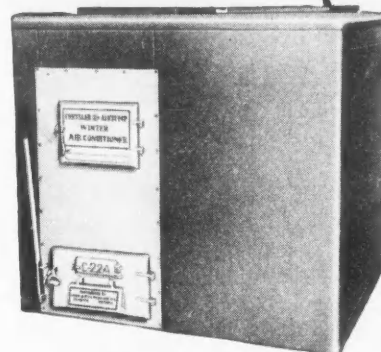
problem would not be met by the Brannan approach.

Canada's present middle-of-the-road approach to the farm price problem—with government stepping in only to straighten out price tangles—may not be enough to meet a world-wide price crisis—but right now it seems to be working to the satisfaction and the benefit of most Canadians.

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At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of The Bank of Nova Scotia, Mr. F. A. Sherman was elected a Director.

Mr. Sherman is President of Dominion Foundries and Steel Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.

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DIVIDEND No. 248

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Thursday, the first day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of July, 1949.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES MUIR

General Manager.

Montreal, Que., July 12, 1949.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED



DIVIDEND
NOTICE

On July 13th, 1949, a quarterly dividend of Fifty cents per share in Canadian currency was declared on the no par value Shares of this Company payable September 3rd, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 8th, 1949.

Montreal
July 13th, 1949

J. A. DULLEA
Secretary

NEWS OF THE MINES

Quebec's Sullivan Consolidated Planning Deeper Operations

By JOHN M. GRANT

AIDED by the improved manpower situation, Sullivan Consolidated Mines, 15-year-old gold producer in Dubuison and Vassan townships, northwestern Quebec, has substantially increased its output this year, and now plans to deepen the No. 2 shaft on the main property to provide three additional levels. The results obtained from drilling from the 2,000-foot horizon, and the impressive way this level and the one above are opening up, induced the management to undertake the sinking to greater depths. The two new levels, the 1,900 and 2,000-feet, while not yet fully developed, are responding favorably and promise to be an important source of ore.

An improvement in operations at Sullivan Consolidated Mines has been evident during the past couple of years, and particularly as the labor shortage eased. Net earnings for 1948 of \$121,242, equal to three cents per share, compared with one cent per share in the previous year, and indications point to higher profits this year. Sullivan has shown a net profit every year with the exception of 1935. The brighter outlook was reflected in the payment of a dividend of four cents per share in April. As to the current year, bul-

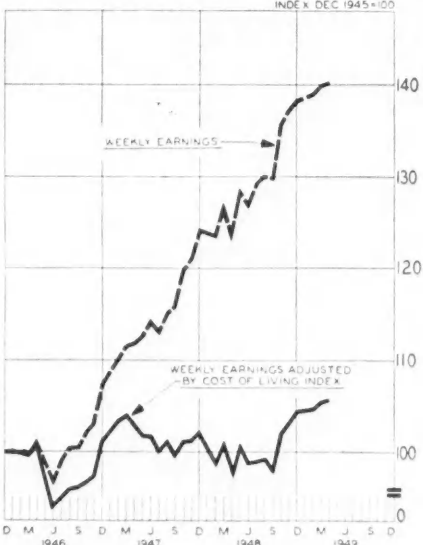
lion output for the second quarter showed a sharp gain, production for the three months amounting to \$405,595, compared with \$258,305, in the like period last year, and \$312,593 in the first quarter of 1949. Tonnage milled in the latest period was 44,289 compared with 34,428 tons last year and 42,179 tons in the first quarter this year. Production figures do not include the cost aid receivable under the Gold Mining Assistance Act. This is estimated at \$31,600 for the second quarter of this year, with the estimate for the first quarter being \$33,500.

Ore reserves at Sullivan Consolidated Mines were well maintained in 1948, and from present indications both earnings and reserves should be better this year. At the year-end ore reserves were 607,425 tons of \$8.66 grade. Daily tonnage is now around capacity of 500 tons, compared with an average of 400 tons in 1948, and 300 tons in the previous year. In the first three months this year the company opened ore lengths totalling 1,054 feet, averaging over \$12 across an average width of 4.1 feet, and this compares with 1,295 feet, averaging \$9.40 over 3.3 feet in the whole of 1948. The grade of ore opened in February was outstanding, the average being \$17.31 across 3.7 feet for total lengths of 328 feet. Sullivan Consolidated at the end of 1948 held 1,558,293 shares of East Sullivan Mines, making it probably the largest individual shareholder in this new gold-copper-zinc producer.

Average weekly wages of hourly-rated personnel employed by leading Canadian manufacturers at May 1 amounted to \$41.91 as compared with \$42.13 at April 1 and \$38.53 at May 1 last year. Average hourly earnings rose to 98.6 cents from 98.2 cents at April 1 and 89.4 a year ago.

Continuing the downtrend of the two previous months, production of coal in Canada during June declined six per cent in comparison with the same month last year, gains in Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Yukon combined being counterbalanced by declines in the remaining provinces. During the first six months of this year, output rose six per cent as compared with the similar period of 1948. Imports were down 16 per cent in the month and six per cent in the cumulative period.

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on July 7 amounted to 65,263,000 bushels compared with 70,343,000 on June 30, and 46,017,000 on the corresponding date last year.



Average weekly earnings in manufacturing on an index of December 1945 equals 100 are plotted above by the Bank of Canada. The general uptrend since the end of the war is evident, with a few drops, and a levelling-off in 1949. Jan. 1 figures are affected by loss of working time during the holiday, so an average of Dec. 1 and Feb. 1 figures has been used.

A contract has been let by Camray Mines to sink a two-compartment inclined shaft to a vertical depth of 120 feet. This will permit the opening of a level to investigate the surface showings and drill indications. Camray Mines hold the original discovery of pitchblende at Theano Point on Lake Superior, north of Sault Ste. Marie. A series of high grade uranium occurrences was located on surface and in drilling, but difficult nature of the terrain has dictated underground exploration. Operations at Camray are under the direction of Robert Kilgour, formerly manager of Staratt Olsen Gold Mines.

An estimated net operating profit of \$684,000, equal to 18.2 cents per share, is reported by Normetal Mining Corporation for the first half of 1949. In the first six months of last year operating profit was \$704,000, or 18.7 cents per share, in both cases after provision for depreciation and all taxes. Due to the drop in zinc prices, mining and milling of the No. 3 orebody is being discontinued. The No. 4 internal shaft was sunk to 370 feet below the 3,240-foot horizon.

With \$3,000,000 earmarked for the initial work and hopes to begin production by May 1, 1950, Canadian Johns-Manville Co., plan to proceed immediately with the development of asbestos deposits near Matheson, about 40 miles south of Timmins, Ontario. Mines Minister Gemmell, announced following a conference with company officials. Work is to begin shortly on a townsite near Matheson, where homes will be erected to accommodate the families of 200 workers. A mill with a capacity of 100 tons of ore per day will be constructed in Munro township, the location of the proved ore body. Mr. Gemmell termed the entry of the company into Northern Ontario as "a great boon to that area because it will serve to diversify the mining industry there." Gold has been the principal product mined there so far. Johns-Manville now operates a mine at Asbestos, Quebec, which last year produced about one-third of the world's asbestos fibre. A New York despatch states that a senior executive of the corporation expects the Ontario development will eventually be a multi-million dollar project and will employ between 300 and 500 persons within two years. Diamond

drilling on the property began last February, and the ore body has been defined as 4,200 feet long—2,000 feet longer than the ore body at the Quebec property. It was indicated recently that some \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, earmarked for development of the Quebec property, would be put into the new Ontario project.

McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines in the quarter ended June 30 had bullion production of \$224,522 from 19,197 tons, for an average grade of \$11.70. This compared with \$179,394 from 18,017 tons, grading \$9.96 in the first quarter of the year. In the second three months of 1948 total recovery was \$157,497 from 18,811 tons milled, averaging \$8.37.

Up to the end of May, 1949, from commencement of production, bullion valued at \$7,112,755 has been produced by Negus Mines. The annual report shows that mining commenced during 1948 from the Campbell zone, and the tonnage milled and bullion production therefrom was the highest in any year in the history of the property, and as Charles McCrea, K.C., president, points out, with some 4,200 feet of the Campbell zone between the north and south boundaries of the company's property, potential orebodies of long life are indicated. A net profit of \$40,405, equal to 2.02 cents per share, is reported for 1948, whereas in the previous year the company showed a loss of \$60,767. Of the year's gross bullion output of \$820,039 the final half of the year had \$539,581. During the first five months of the current year Negus milled 27,178 tons for production of \$416,051, an average of \$15.31 per ton, while operating costs averaged \$13.59. Since the beginning of 1949 the bank loan has been reduced from \$400,000 to \$200,000 at the end of May.

Mine preparation at Quemont Mining Corporation, which commenced

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 18

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly Dividend for the quarter ending September 15, 1949 of One dollar and twelve and one-half cents (\$1.12½) per share on the outstanding paid-up Four and one-half per cent (4½%) Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable September 15, 1949, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on August 15, 1949.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board,

Frank Hay,

Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, July 22, 1949

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Class "A" Shares

Without Nominal or Par Value

Dividend No. 16

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar (\$1.00) per share on the outstanding paid-up Class "A" Shares Without Nominal or Par Value of the Company has been declared payable September 15, 1949, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on August 15, 1949.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board,

Frank Hay,

Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, July 22, 1949

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Class "B" Shares

Without Nominal or Par Value

Dividend No. 6

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar (\$1.00) per share on the outstanding paid-up Class "B" Shares Without Nominal or Par Value of the Company has been declared payable September 15, 1949, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on August 15, 1949.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board,

Frank Hay,

Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, July 22, 1949

production on June 20, and was recently reviewed in these columns, has kept pace with construction, and is now developed and equipped to deliver ore to mill capacity of 2,000 tons a day. Mine preparation, the quarterly report states, has confirmed tonnages and grade of original ore reserve estimates. Metallurgical recoveries and mechanical operation of the plant are reported as satisfactory and tonnage should reach capacity within a few months. If there are no disappointments in equipment deliveries the pyrite plant should be in operation in the early fall.

A mining plant will be taken this season to the Nisto Mines uranium property in the Black Lake section of Saskatchewan, where seven uranium-bearing zones, plus numerous cross-fractures, have already been outlined in a single area of the property. When the plant is installed two parallel adits, 1,200 feet apart, will be driven to intersect the main zones on the 150-foot horizon. They will be connected by drifts which will extend the whole 2,400 foot length of

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Notice of Dividend No. 39
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Class "A" Shares

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared a dividend at the rate of 5% on the paid-up par value of Class "A" (Preferred) Shares (par value \$20.00 each).

This dividend will be paid on or about September 1st, 1949, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business on Saturday, July 30th, 1949.

By Order of the Board,
D. G. MILLER,
July 6th, 1949. Secretary.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS & ELECTROTYPERS LIMITED

Dividend No. 49

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Seventy-five cents (75c) per share, on the outstanding no par value shares of the Company has been declared payable September 1st, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 15th, 1949. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES RICHARDS,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Toronto, Ont., July 20, 1949

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

By Haruspex

COMMON stocks are at a level where they appear favorably priced in terms of earnings and yields. Psychology, however, is depressed over the business outlook as well as the domestic and foreign political situation. We would hold current positions, including the buying reserves that are in accounts.

Following bottom levels of mid-June stocks have advanced into a supply area—the November to February support points—where the going should be slowed down. In due course, it would also be normal for stocks to back off in price as individual issues sell downward and, hence, test the mid-June lows. It is only by such testing that a strong technical base for sustained advance is formed. Failure of such a testing movement to develop would not prevent further substantial advance over the weeks ahead, but it would detract from the solidity of such rise, suggesting that eventually the June 13 bottoms would be tested.

In any event, the current rally has now carried far enough to surprise the more pronounced market pessimists and lends some hope that the advance, which we have mentioned from time to time that we were looking for in the last half of 1949, will eventually be witnessed. We see no reason to follow up the current rally with purchases except in isolated instances where individual issues seem out of line. We would also continue a percentage of total funds in cash or bonds as buying reserves pending evidences that the broad market readjustment from 1946 peaks has run its full course.

INDUSTRIALS
RAILS

Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July
171.10 2/25	178.45 3/30	49.60 3/30			X
46.34 2/24				161.60 6/13	
	X- CURRENT	PRICES		41.03 6/13	X
DAILY	AVERAGE	STOCK	MARKET	TRANSACTIONS	
787,000	820,000	755,000	737,000	793,000	959,000

"Area A". Prospecting of the entire 25 square mile concession is just getting underway.

The dividend distributions by Canadian corporations during June were considerably above those for the same month in the past two years, and payments by mining companies were outstanding. Payments aggregating \$18,015,618 were made by the mining companies, compared with \$14,504,110 and \$12,786,276, respectively for June, 1948 and 1947. The increase was attributable to the fact that several companies, including Falconbridge Nickel, Kerr-Addison, Lamaque, Noranda, Normetal and Waite Amulet, have increased their rates over a year ago, while Mining Corporation of Canada made its first disbursement since 1929. The payment by the latter company was 15 cents a share and was made on the last day of June. Back in 1929 the company paid out 25 cents a share. Falconbridge last month paid 20 cents a share, while in 1948 its total payment was 35 cents. Kerr-Addison distributed 15 cents a share, making 27 cents, so far, for 1949, as against 18 cents last year. Lamaque Gold paid 12 cents on June 1, the second like payment this year, making the same amount as paid for all of 1948.



—Blank and Stoller
D. M. FARISH, C.A. has been appointed vice-president in charge of accounts and finance of the Northern Electric Co. Ltd., it has been announced. He is a director of Amalgamated Electric Corp. Ltd.

Noranda returned a dollar to shareholders, making \$2, so far in 1949, and last year distributed \$3.25. Normetal's payment of 10 cents on June 30 brings this year's amount to 20 cents, while for the whole of 1948 26 cents was paid. The payment of 40 cents on June 10 by Waite Amulet makes 80 cents for the first half of this year, against \$1.50 for all of last year.

"After the losses of the preceding five years it is a pleasure to report there is a small profit for the current year," Col. Victor Spencer, president, states in the annual report of Pioneer Gold Mines for the year ending March 31. Only a nominal increase in tonnage milled was possible due to a heavy development program, therefore government cost-aid was the responsible factor for the margin of profit. The net profit was \$76,510, after all charges and provisions, equal to 4.5 cents a share. Gross income for the year was \$1,063,286. Ore reserves were estimated at the year end at 426,000 tons grading 0.5 ounces as against 118,524 tons averaging 0.467 ounces a year previous. The latest estimate "includes those sections of the veins which average 0.25 ounces or better over a stoping width of not less than three feet. How much of the lower grade material will be ore will depend on how much mining costs can be reduced or gold price increased in the next year or two." Development and preparation for mining the 27 vein are now nearly completed, and the report points out that the importance of this section to future profitable operation of the pioneer mine is now definitely established.

A wide ore section has been cut in the first deep hole put down at Lynn Lake by Sherritt Gordon Mines. The hole, a horizontal one, on the 10th level, at 1,000 foot depth, intersected 205 feet of ore, averaging 1.26% nickel and 0.64% copper. The first hole in the "A" orebody gives further evidence of the persistence of that ore body to depth. A second section closer to the shaft was cut, and this is thought to be a tongue off the "A" orebody, or something entirely new. It averaged 1.15% nickel and 0.23% copper over 25 feet. It is not planned to do any further drilling until some advance has been made in lateral development, the extension to depth of all orebodies in the vicinity of the "A" shaft will be probed,

with some holes to go to 2,000 feet or more from surface. This work could quickly increase the Lynn Lake ore reserves, estimated to contain \$90,000,000 of recoverable minerals. Driving will be pushed to the "A" orebody to get development ore to feed the pilot concentrating mill at Lynn Lake and the leaching plant at Ottawa. The latter plant is expected to produce a product comparable in grade with that of a smelter and at lower costs, and the Ottawa plant is to give larger scale tests than possible to date.

Howey Gold Mines, active in the search for a new mine since its Red Lake property closed down, will hold a special meeting this fall to approve plans for payment of 10 cents per

share as a capital return, and reorganization of the capital structure, possibly on a basis of two shares of new stock for each five shares now held. In referring to efforts to secure a new property, R. T. Birks, president, states that under ordinary circumstances this policy presents two difficulties, first, the locating of a property, and second, the arranging of finances. At present, he adds, these two difficulties are aggravated by the startling increase in the amount of capital that must be spent to bring a mine into production. In view of the difficulties confronting the development of a new mine and having regard to the discrepancy between the market value and the real value of the stock, directors have resolved on the above plan.

A Way to Participate in Western Oil Development

Many Canadians have been attracted by the great oil developments in Alberta and Saskatchewan and have asked how to participate in them.

We suggest that consideration be given to the new 5½% Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds of Husky Oil & Refining Ltd., which are convertible into Common Shares of the Company at the rate of 150 Shares for each \$1,000 Bond and which carry a bonus of 40 Shares of Common Stock with each \$1,000 Bond.

Husky Oil & Refining Ltd. owns a 5,000 barrel refinery at Lloydminster and its earnings in 1948 were sufficient to pay interest requirements on the new bonds three times before depreciation and depletion and over twice after depreciation and depletion.

The Company has six oil wells and a half interest in twelve additional oil wells, all of which produce the black asphalt base oil used in its refinery production of all grades of highway asphalt, briquetting asphalt, roofing material, fuel oil, diesel oil and Bunker "C" fuel oil.

The Company holds oil and gas rights in acreage held under leases and reservations in approximately 4,800,000 acres in Alberta and Saskatchewan and has an agreement providing for the execution of a formal contract with Phillips Petroleum Company of Oklahoma in connection with exploration and development.

A prospectus describing these new Bonds and the Company's operations and potentialities will be supplied gladly upon request.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Questions Arising As To Change Of Beneficiary Under Life Policy

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is the part of wisdom for holders of life insurance to look over their policies from time to time to ascertain if any change or changes are needed in the beneficiary or beneficiaries named in the contracts.

Such change or changes, if any are regarded as necessary, should be made without delay, while the insured is still alive, thus avoiding trouble and possible expensive litigation in the future after the policyholder has passed on.

OWNERS of life insurance policies should inform themselves as to what their rights are in regard to change in beneficiary or beneficiaries, and should look over their life policies from time to time and make any necessary or desired changes without delay, while they are still in the land of the living, thus avoiding trouble and possible litigation in the future after they have passed from this mundane sphere.

A case occurred across the line some time ago which illustrates the hardship and uncertainty of collection where the insured had failed to carry out his expressed intention during his lifetime. One A. B. Jones had named his mother as beneficiary in a policy on his own life. The policy contained a provision reserving the right to the insured to change the beneficiary. Upon the death of the insured, his wife, to whom he was married some years after the issuance of the policy, claimed that the insured, for a good consideration, had agreed to designate her as beneficiary. She also claimed that the insured had agreed that the payments which she had made for premiums on the policy for a number of years prior to his death should be a lien upon the proceeds of the policy. Faced with the conflicting claims of the mother and the wife, the insurance company deposited the policy proceeds in court in order that the rights of the different claimants might be determined.

Stenographer Pays Premiums

In this case the insured was a lawyer and a stock raiser. As a result of "drought and grasshoppers" he at one time became short of funds. He had in his employ at that time a stenographer, Ethel Stinton, whom he later married and who was one of the claimants for the policy proceeds. He told her that the premium for the previous year was in default, that the current year's premium was due, and that he was going to let the policy lapse. She persuaded the insured not to permit this policy to go to default.

At previous times he had borrowed money from Ethel Stinton, and he then said that if she would pay up his premiums, keep his insurance in good standing, the policy would be hers until his indebtedness to her was paid. She then reinstated the policy, paid the premiums up to date, and continued to pay them annually thereafter until the insured's death. These payments totalled \$537.72. The beneficiary named in the policy claimed that these were voluntary payments.

This contention was rejected by the court, which held that, as to these payments with legal interest from the date of the respective payments, Ethel Jones (nee Stinton) had a lien on the proceeds of the policy. The court then took up the question as to whether or not a contract had been made whereby Ethel Jones, for a consideration, supplanted the designated beneficiary in the policy. Ethel Jones testified that the insured himself had anticipated marrying for some years before they were actually married, which was about six months before his death.

A few months before their marriage the insured and Ethel Stinton had discussed their financial relations, and the insured then stated that in view of their contemplated marriage whatever was his was hers and that whatever was hers was his and that they would change the beneficiaries under their insurance policies to each other.

Wife Makes Agreed Change

Two months after their marriage the same subject was discussed, and the insured's wife stated that the premiums on her policies were due and that she was sending the two policies to the companies with the request to change the beneficiary in each policy to her husband according to their agreement. After the change

of beneficiary had been made, she showed the policies to her husband in order that he might see they had been changed pursuant to their agreement, and he said "I must attend to mine."


Vigorous objection was taken to this testimony on the ground that the only one who could dispute it, namely the insured, was dead, and it was argued that there was a statutory prohibition which required such testimony to be excluded because it fell within the confidential communications between a husband and wife. The court, however, held that under the particular provisions of the statute the testimony was not of such nature as to fall within the confidential classification, so that the public policy would not be offended by allowing it in evidence.

It was held by the court that, aside from the testimony thus admitted, a contract for a consideration was made between Ethel Jones (nee Stinton) and the insured prior to their marriage, by which contract it was agreed that upon marriage they would change the beneficiary in the insurance policies held by them respectively to each other, and that following the marriage Ethel Jones did, pursuant to this contract, change the beneficiary in her insurance policies to her husband. She so advised the insured, and he said "I must attend to mine."

It was held that the contract having been made before marriage, the performance on the part of Ethel Jones was a continuing act in completion of the agreement, and the change of beneficiary was a corroborating fact of the contract previously made; and that she having performed her part, the insured dying without performance, equity must decree that done which should have been done.

That the insured was somewhat dilatory in his business practice as to personal affairs, it was held, was uncontradicted in the record, and his failure to change the beneficiary to his wife for six months after marriage, pursuant to the agreement made prior to marriage, was not vital, nor was the credibility of Ethel Jones on the record affected because she did not during insured's illness, while in hospital, have him change

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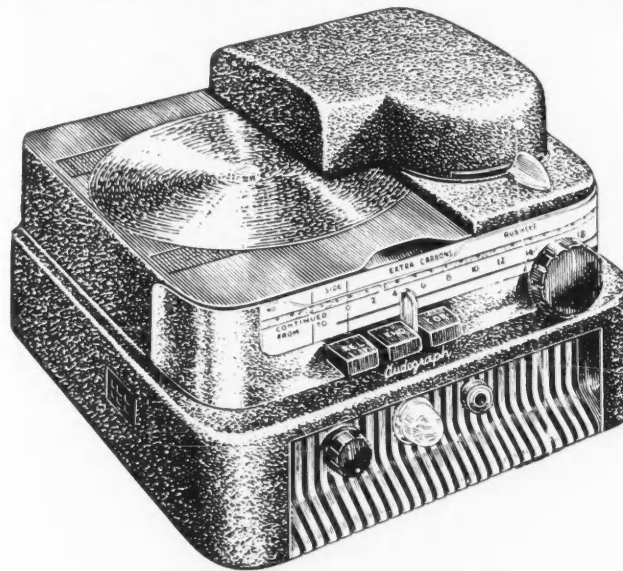
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the beneficiary as was contended by the other claimant.

This, it was held, demonstrated rather a sincere and warm consideration for the welfare of the insured in the maintenance or creation of a psychological mental atmosphere, inspiring hope of recovery, thereby summoning and invoking the power of mind over matter in aid of recovery, rather than the cold selfish spirit of a Shylock demanding on the

brink of the grave the "forfeit of my bond," and perhaps precipitating fatal consequences.

It was also held that there was no suggestion or inference of any sort on record or at the trial that Ethel Jones was a "gold digger," but that it did appear she was helpful to the insured and considerate of his welfare during the many years they were contemplating marriage and during the marriage.

Sterling Further Weakened By U.S. Rumormongering

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The basis of Britain's balance of payments difficulties is her inability to realize enough foreign currency to pay for her imports. This much is very well known. It is the proposed solutions to this difficulty that are causing all the argument. John Marston points out that one of these proposals, devaluation of sterling, has caused further damage to the strength of the pound through the effects which rumors of devaluation circulating in the U.S. have on the buying plans of Britain's customers.

London.

FOR the sterling area sterling is inviolable. The pound will not be devalued. The conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers reaffirmed it, Sir Stafford Cripps must be tired of insisting on it. And it might be thought that even the sceptics would now be persuaded, for on any showing devaluation would do Britain more harm than good. She has an import surplus with the world as a whole (not only with the U.S.A.), and her imports would cost her more. She is deeply concerned with the consolidation and extension of sterling's position as an international currency, and devaluation would prejudice that position. She must reduce internal costs, and devaluation would tend to force them up.

The President of the United States and some of his more important ministers have recently been at pains to inform the world that America has no intention of trying to influence Britain to devalue. That, they have said, is exclusively a matter for Britain herself, and for the sterling area, to decide. They would not dream of intervening, despite the obvious interest which a creditor has in the financial behavior of his debtors.

But there is ample evidence that this is a minority view in Washington. The American press has carried stories of interviews with Treasury authorities in Washington at which it has been said, not only that a sterling devaluation would be desirable, but that it is inevitable and may be counted upon.

Hold Up Buying

If this were only a matter of indiscretion, it could be allowed to pass. But it has had, and continues to have, a damaging effect upon Britain's efforts to balance her trade. American importers of British goods, convinced that the pound was going to be cheapened, have held up their buying. Those who, having already received consignments, are due to pay for them, have been delaying in the expectation of being able to discharge their obligations in depreciated currency. And the black market pressure against sterling has been intensified, since no one wants to hold so "risky" a currency, and those who have it are anxious to get rid of it at any discount short of the expected devaluation.

The U.S.A. is, of course, not alone in thinking that sterling should be devalued. At the O.E.E.C. deliberations in Paris there was considerable continental support — notably from Belgium — for the idea. But the development of widespread apprehension throughout the world must be attributed predominantly to the very

blunt anticipations of substantial authorities in Washington.

Rightly or wrongly, the world thinks that international currency

policy is decided there. So the ripples have spread out from the American capital, until now long-standing customers of British exporters in countries outside both the sterling area and the dollar bloc are adopting a go-slow policy in new ordering, and a wait-and-see policy in settling accounts. And the black market traffic in sterling is accelerated.

In some alarmist quarters it is thought possible that this campaign against sterling may have the effect of producing precisely those conditions in which devaluation appears to be the only solution, the only way out of a deadlock. That, on all present evidence, is certainly going too far. But it is not alarmist to say that the dissemination of rumor concerning the currency is having an unfavorable effect on the volume of British exports and on the flow of payments to Britain, or that it is swelling the volume of discount sterling on the free currency markets.

None of this can be acceptable to the American administration, which

has virtually accepted an obligation towards Britain commensurate with this country's deficit on international payments. Therefore, it is difficult to know why the U.S. Treasury does not put an immediate stop to rumormongering which is as dangerous as it is false. It would be a simple enough business. All that is required is for the authorities to issue a directive, firmly prohibiting the spreading of ideas on the future of sterling, and for the U.S. administration to publish a statement of the confidence which it must feel in the British currency if

it is true that the U.S. does not intend to interfere and if, therefore, it takes Sir Stafford Cripps at his often-repeated word.

Failing this, the conviction that the sterling area is not master of its own fate and that the British Treasury does not know (or conceals) what is going to happen next to the pound, is bound to grow. And that, at a time when Britain's export position is growing increasingly difficult and the need to increase her receipts from the trading world is critically urgent, would be a very grave matter.



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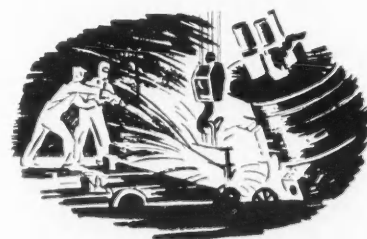
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Mr. Butcher — member of Canada's 1936 Olympic basketball team — after returning from college in the U.S. and being manager of a local insurance office, started his own Butcher Enterprises. Their development provides many examples of this young Canadian's energy and enterprise. They include: a unique and successful service in the wrapping of products for shipping; and the modernization of the Windsor Arena to present outstanding sports and entertainment events with great success.

Subway Will Free Toronto From Traffic Tangles

By GORDON McCAFFREY

Toronto's north-south subway, long dreamed of by city planners and street car riders, will be started in September. The first contract has been let for the Yonge Street "tube". Gordon McCaffrey outlines the big city traffic problem.

THE Calgary Stampede, pitting man against beast for one week each year, is a Sunday School picnic compared to the rough-house in Toronto six days a week, the year round. In the western city, the fight is in the arena. In the east, the contestants fight it out in the streets. But while Calgarians are making great strides to boost their stampede to a national celebration, the good people of Toronto and Montreal are trying to drive theirs underground.

The main trouble with the big cities, and to a lesser extent other cities and towns, is that urban population has grown, traffic has increased and business has become concentrated in a relatively small area, while at the same time, the streets have remained as they were in the horse-and-buggy days. The result is that throngs of people and a conglomeration of public and private vehicles having widely different functions and characteristics of movement are fighting for lebensraum on a few thoroughfares. More than 400,000 persons as pedestrians or passengers in cars, taxis, buses and streetcars swarm into the downtown streets of the two cities every day. They squeeze, jostle, push, honk horns, fret, get killed. Now they want a change.

New Order

In Toronto a new order will be ushered in by September. A contract has been let to begin construction of a \$30,000,000 subway to be completed by the end of 1953. It is the first step in an extensive project designed to segregate public and private transport. When completed, it will give the city the most up-to-date system in the world.

Subways have been proposed for Toronto since 1910. While congestion then did not compare with present conditions, the problem was the same—how to keep motorists and trolley-men out of each other's hair. But during the next 30 years the city grew into a sprawling metropolis. The population of greater Toronto increased from 368,000 to 876,000, and 148,000 more automobiles were trying to find driving and parking space on the same narrow downtown streets. Nothing was done, however, to advance the subway project beyond the hot-stove league stage.

The size and population of a city do not in themselves determine the need for rapid transit service. More important are the location and character of its streets. In most of the eastern Canadian cities that were surveyed and settled before the birth of the automobile, the streets are splendid traffic traps. Toronto is a typical example of a town planner's nightmare. The streets in the southern "half" of the city are laid out in irregular gridiron pattern with no apparent relation to the outlying residential areas. The only north and south thoroughfare, Yonge street, was laid out after the downtown area was built up.

To further complicate the traffic tangle, all the main streets carry street cars, trolley coaches or buses. While many of them have been widened to increase the traffic capacity, the value of the improvements is decreased by frequent intersections and traffic light stops and by the parking of cars at the curb.

The volume of traffic in the downtown area increased five times in the three decades up to 1940. Except for the opening of University Avenue, there were no major street improvements. Traffic congestion had slowed the movement of vehicles down to

6 miles per hour during the rush period.

Then in 1942 the Toronto Transportation Commission submitted to the mayor and board of control a proposal to build a system of rapid transit along the line of similar developments in cities to the south. The Toronto city planning board went into a huddle and came out a year later with an extensive report and a draft master plan.

There was no doubt as to what their recommendations would be. For the prosperity and well-being of the largest buying area in the Dominion, large-scale transportation improvements would be a top priority post-war project. The Commission proceeded with its plans on the challenge that the very economic life of the city might be snuffed out by the increasing congestion. In its official report in 1945, it declared there would be a continued deterioration of speed and comfort on its lines while all types of transport clogged the same thoroughfares.

The Commission and the town planners agreed on Yonge street as the heart of the subway system. There was an obvious choice, for this famous artery carries up to 12,000 passengers an hour in one direction—more than any other single surface track on the continent. About 23 per cent of all outbound traffic at rush hour goes up Yonge street and 97 per cent travel by T.T.C. Work on the subway will begin on Yonge street but future plans include a 4½ mile east-west subway on Queen street, with extensions and feeders as far as the city limits.

Montreal has a pressing traffic problem, too. The mountain blocks off a considerable area to the north from the main business district and causes traffic to take a circuitous route, resulting in heavy concentrations on north-south routes adjacent to the mountain and again on east-west avenues approaching the business centre. Sherbrooke, St. Cather-

ine, Notre Dame, St. Denis and Craig streets are entirely inadequate for the present traffic load. With population expected to exceed two million by 1980 and with more automobiles pouring onto the streets every year, immediate action is imperative. But the staggering cost of subway construction makes delay inevitable. In the case of most subways in the United States, where the average cost is \$7,000,000 per mile, the complete system has been constructed by the municipality out of the general funds.

In its first contract the T.T.C. laid out \$10,000,000 from its reserve fund of \$14,450,000. For the remainder of the 4½ mile Yonge street line, this amount will be supplemented by funds that may be set aside from current earnings. The Commission should have no difficulty in borrowing, in the later stages, on the city's credit.

The Dominion government had been requested to pay one fifth of the cost, but this agreement was contingent upon (a) the acceptance of Ottawa's taxation proposals at the last Dominion-Provincial conference, which was not done, and (b) postponement of the work to a time of slack employment as specified by the federal government. The city and the T.T.C. decided not to wait.

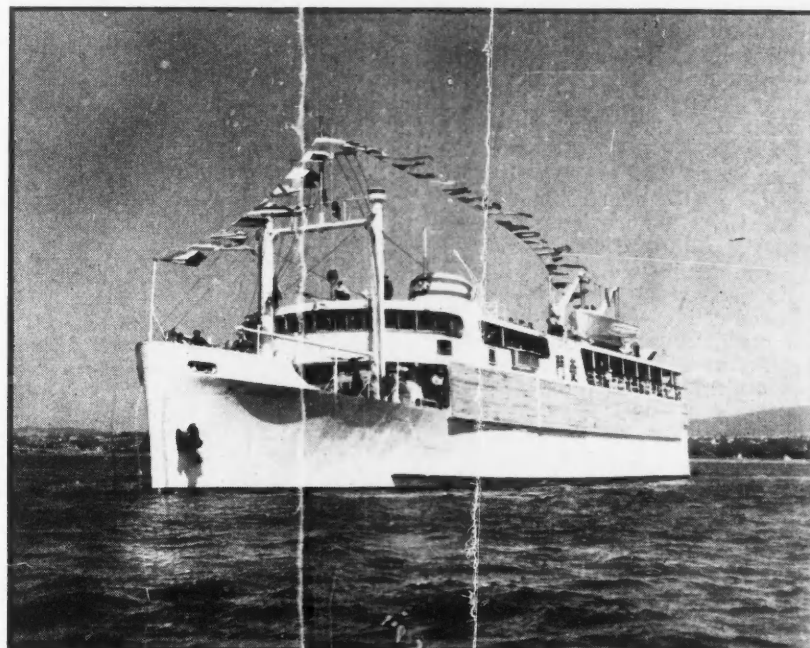
Tracy Le May, city planning commissioner, has doubts about the efficacy of the proposed subway. He bases his conjecture on the known inelasticity of the street capacity and the periodic construction of downtown sky-scraper office buildings. He warns that unless the subway is accompanied by strict zoning laws, for both the height and volume of buildings, it may add to the present trouble. "Control of the way the land is used is the only ultimate solution. Street widening is not a cure, but only a palliative—increased business attracted by the subway is a traffic generator and automatically uses up the additional facilities provided."

By no means unaware of this criticism, the Commission is planning a system to carry more than double the present combined northbound traffic of five central streets on one subway. Rather than accepting defeat, they are hoping to beat the traffic tangles before they completely hog-tie the city.

Varied Jobs Are Done By Canada-Made Aluminum



If the plans of the Aluminum Company of Canada for the development of an aluminum industry in British Columbia materialise it will be a gigantic stride towards the industrialization of the province. During the war interest in aluminum arose primarily because of its value in the manufacture of aeroplanes. This light metal, however, is an important material in many other types of manufacture. The varied



uses of Aluminum justify hopes in British Columbia for large scale manufacturing based on this metal. The pictures here show that the use of aluminum is not confined to the kitchen, nor is it used as only a minor part of the finished product. In the twin coach shown in the top photo, for example, there are over 2,000 pounds of aluminum. The "Kuei Men" shown in the second photo also contains a great deal of the metal. One of nine boats built in Quebec for Ming Sung Indus-



—Aluminum Co. of Canada photos

trial Co. of Shanghai, it contains over 2,000,000 pounds of aluminum. Practically everything above the deck is made of the metal, including bulkheads, king posts and davits. In Montreal, the Laurentien Hotel, shown in the bottom picture, illustrates another use for aluminum. The building is fronted with extruded aluminum sections, a job which required over 75,000 square feet of lacing. Over 250,000 pounds of aluminum was used in all. Canada's wealth of hydro electric power, and the ease with which bauxite may be imported by sea, foretell a manufacturing future for the country based on the use of this versatile metal.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

FOR the six months ended June 30, 1949, Powell River Co. Ltd. showed higher earnings and an improvement in its working capital position. Net profit for the period amounted to \$3,538,527, equal to \$2.63 per share on the capital stock as compared with a net profit of \$3,400,086 or \$2.53 per share for the first half of 1948.

The demand for unbleached sulphite pulp has declined and a substantial reduction in price has taken place since the first of the year. It has been necessary to curtail operation of the pulp plant, for the year 1949 it is not expected that shipments of unbleached sulphite pulp will exceed 80 per cent of productive capacity.

THE interim statement of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co. for the first six months of this year states that the gross revenue for the period was \$13,934,787, as against \$13,427,259 last year, but expenses including general operating costs, power purchases, water rentals and taxes all increased to a total of \$7,530,946 as compared with \$6,866,146 in the same period of 1948. Fixed charges amounted to \$1,820,906 as against \$1,402,841 in the previous year.

Dividends of \$400,000 on preferred shares and \$1,306,950 on common shares were the same as for the first six months of 1948. The surplus for the half-year was \$296,899, as compared with \$682,164 or the same period in 1948.

DURING the past year, Mindus Corp. Ltd. acquired control of Maxwell Ltd. of St. Mary's, Ont., and since the year end, the latter company has acquired the entire share ownership of Butler Metal Products Ltd. Subsidiaries of Mindus Corp. now comprise, in addition to the two men-

tioned, Bickle-Seagrave Ltd., Rollins Gears Ltd., Canadian Anodized Products Ltd., Mica Co. of Canada Ltd., and Universal Insulations Ltd.

The statement of operations shows income from subsidiaries and profit from operations totalling \$283,896 and expenditures \$66,995 for a net profit of \$216,900.

THE consolidated statement of the financial position of Standard Paving and Materials Ltd. and subsidiary companies as at March 31, 1949 states the net consolidated income for the year after write-offs and provision for taxes, amounted to \$555,476 as compared to \$363,558—the figure for the previous year.

Accumulative dividend of 62½ cents a share, non cumulative of the same amount and participating dividend of 50 cents a share were declared on the preferred while 50 cents a share was declared on the common. Additional expenditures totalling \$271,867 were made on new plant and equipment during the year. Working capital was increased by \$400,648.

Appointments

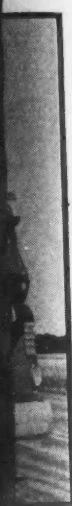
DONALD J. BEACH has been appointed president and general manager of Beach Foundry Ltd., Ottawa. W. J. Beacock, who was manager of the company's Winnipeg branch, succeeds Mr. Beach as general sales manager.

ALFRED E. GRIFFIN, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia's main office in Montreal for the past nine years, will shortly take over the newly-created post of supervisor of the bank's Quebec branches. He will be succeeded, as manager of the Montreal main office, by F. W. Nicks who has been in charge of the main branch in Halifax since 1946.

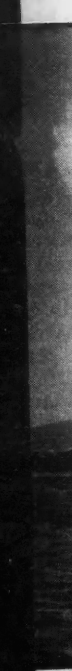
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THE FRONT PAGE

Party and Permanency

THAT veteran press gallery man, Mr. R. K. Carnegie, who is now running a very interesting column in numerous Canadian papers, puts into the mouth of the imaginary Ottawa politician "Dan Surely" the penetrating remark that "The Progressive Conservative party is constantly harassed by the fear that it is going to die." In the last two elections the party "had gone into the fight convinced it must either win or fold up." "Mr. Surely" disagrees with this pessimistic view, and says that at the convention he supported Mr. Donald Fleming for the leadership in the idea that the party could not win in 1949 anyhow and that Mr. Fleming could be built up into a very good national figure by 1952. "Nobody agreed with me. They all told me the party could not survive another defeat. The only man who could win the next election was George Drew." Mr. Drew was duly nominated, and the election was certainly fought in precisely the manner which this attitude would suggest.

"Mr. Surely" has another idea about the Conservative party. The big men, he says, exert all their influence when it comes to selecting a leader. Then they provide him with funds and go home and let him sink or swim, never getting into the fight themselves. "The notable exception was George McCullagh . . . He really took off his coat and fought."

This is a very interesting observation and probably contains a great deal of truth. We do not suppose that Mr. McCullagh took off his coat merely because he saw that nobody else was doing so, or that he would have fought less demonstratively if he had had companions. Mr. McCullagh takes off his coat because it is his nature to do so. But he would certainly have been a less conspicuous figure if a few other "big men" had rallied round with something other than cheques, and that, while it might not have added to Mr. McCullagh's happiness, would have added a great deal to the party's health and prospects.

We think Mr. Surely's idea can be carried a stage further. If the Conservative party goes into a third election "convinced it must either win or fold up" it might just as well fold up now. A political party needs a more confident hold on life than that if it is to live.

Imports Are Never Free

BEFORE the second war, and still more before the first war, the population of Britain as an economic unit were entitled to a large surplus of imports over exports because of their creditor position and their financial services. The loss of these credits did not greatly diminish the country's need for imports, and consequently it ought to be exporting more goods than ever to make up for them; but these exports have necessarily to be manufactured products. There has never been any great export of raw materials except coal from Britain since the advent of the industrial era.

British wages are not too high per year, in the sense of providing an unreasonably high scale of living for the worker in respect of the things that he buys out of his wages. But the cost per efficient-production-unit of British labor is immensely too high. For one thing that cost includes expensive social advantages which are provided for the British people (who are mostly labor and labor's families) out of the taxes, which taxes are largely a cost of industrial production. For another thing, these not unreasonable yearly wages are paid for a number of hours of work per annum, and often for a degree of efficiency per hour, vastly lower than anything known before the second war.

Until this condition can be ended there is no hope of any great expansion of British export trade; yet unless there is such an expansion Britain cannot, without dependence on the charity of other nations, continue to receive the foreign raw materials and the foreign food-

(Continued on Page Five)



EXPLOITATION of the wealth of the north still depends on the river steamers which push ore laden barges to transportation centres. Beginning on page 2, Peter Gordon tells a picture story of the Yukon.

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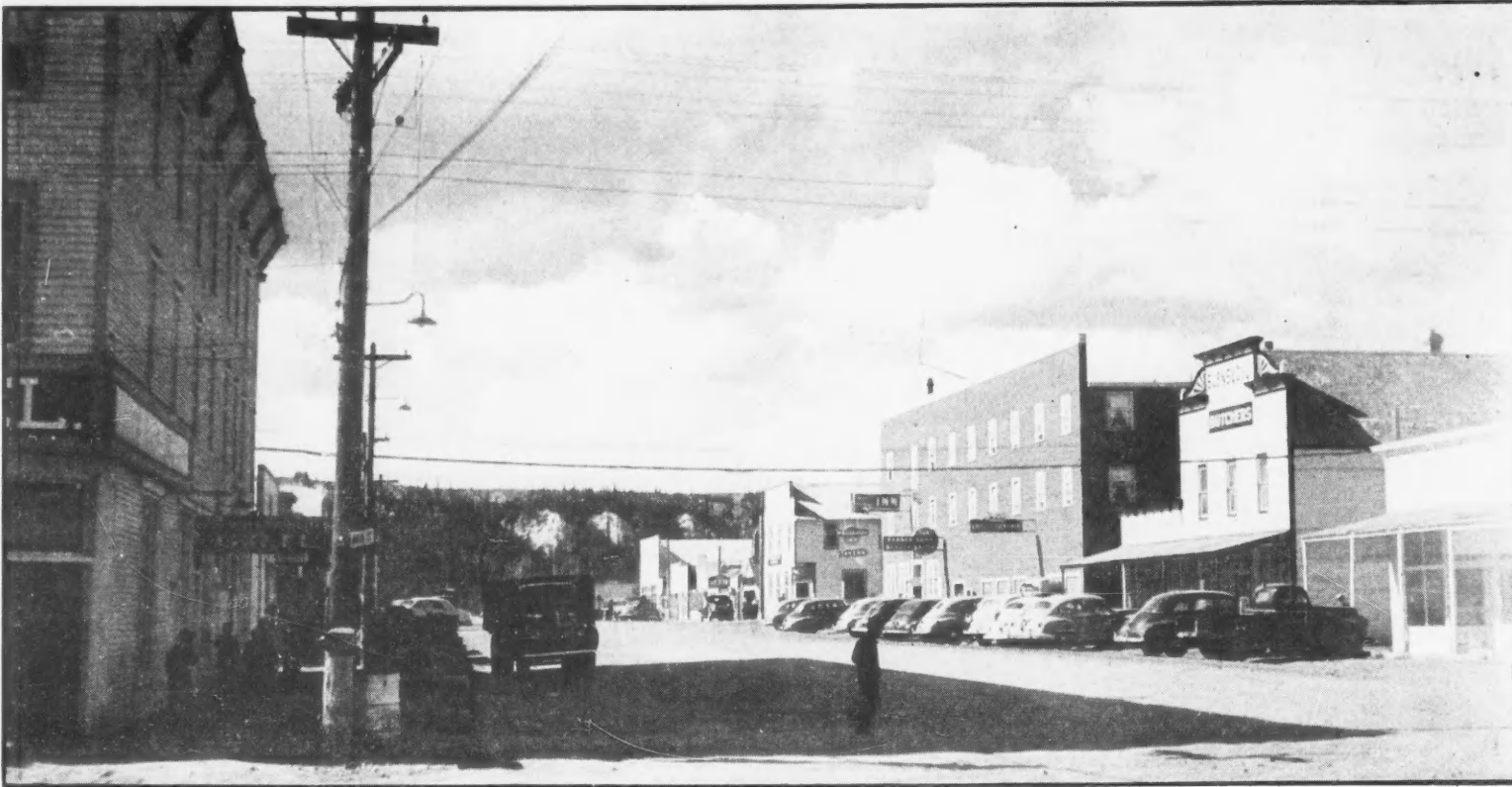
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THE YUKON AND THE FUTURE

Story and Photographs

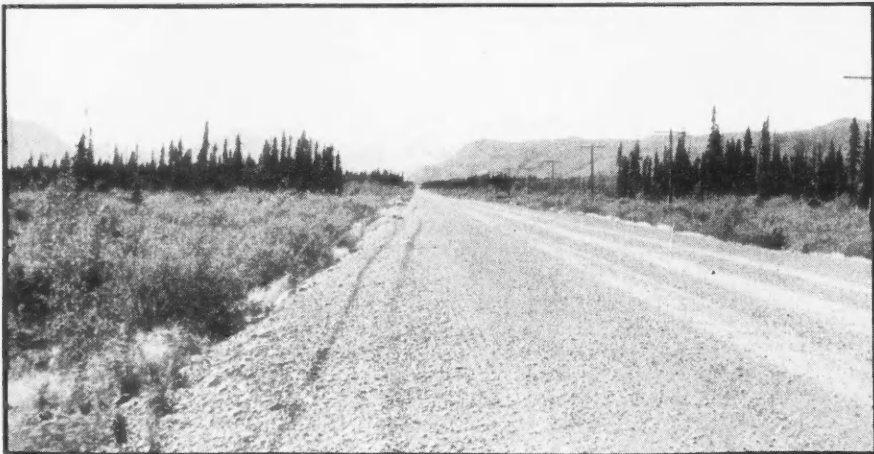
By Peter Gordon



The main street of Whitehorse, the transportation centre for the developing mining industry of the Yukon. On August 17th, Discovery Day, Yukon celebrates the 53rd anniversary of the discovery of gold in the area.

THE Yukon has a glorious past, which is duly celebrated locally each year on August 17, Discovery Day, the date on which gold was first discovered in the Klondike 53 years ago. Has it also a future? The answer is emphatically, Yes, provided certain conditions are fulfilled. The Yukon needs better roads, improved air services, and extended waterways. The Yukon needs more power: power from the coal which is present in abundance, power from rivers in which the region is also rich. And it must have a smelter if its great potential wealth in base metals is to be adequately tapped.

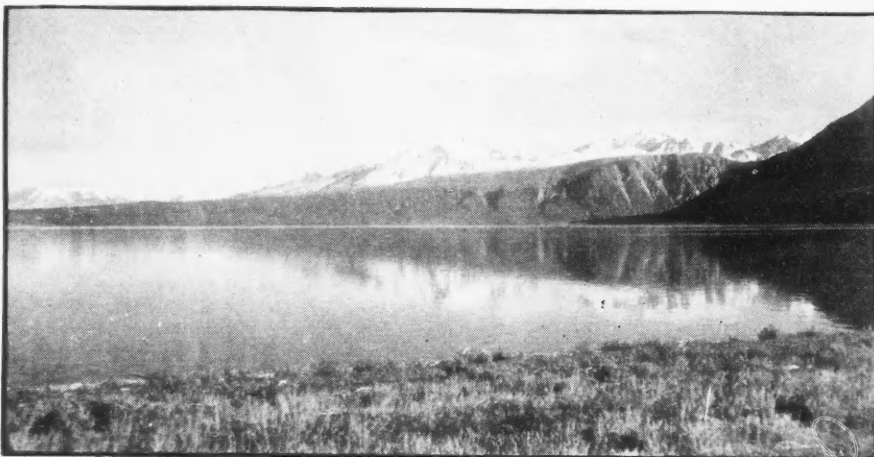
The Territory's economic future lies in three directions, minerals, fur-trapping and the tourist trade. Of these by far the most important is minerals. It was gold that made the Yukon, and



Part of the 3 lane Alaska Highway 90 miles west of Whitehorse. This is a big step toward solving the Yukon transport problem.



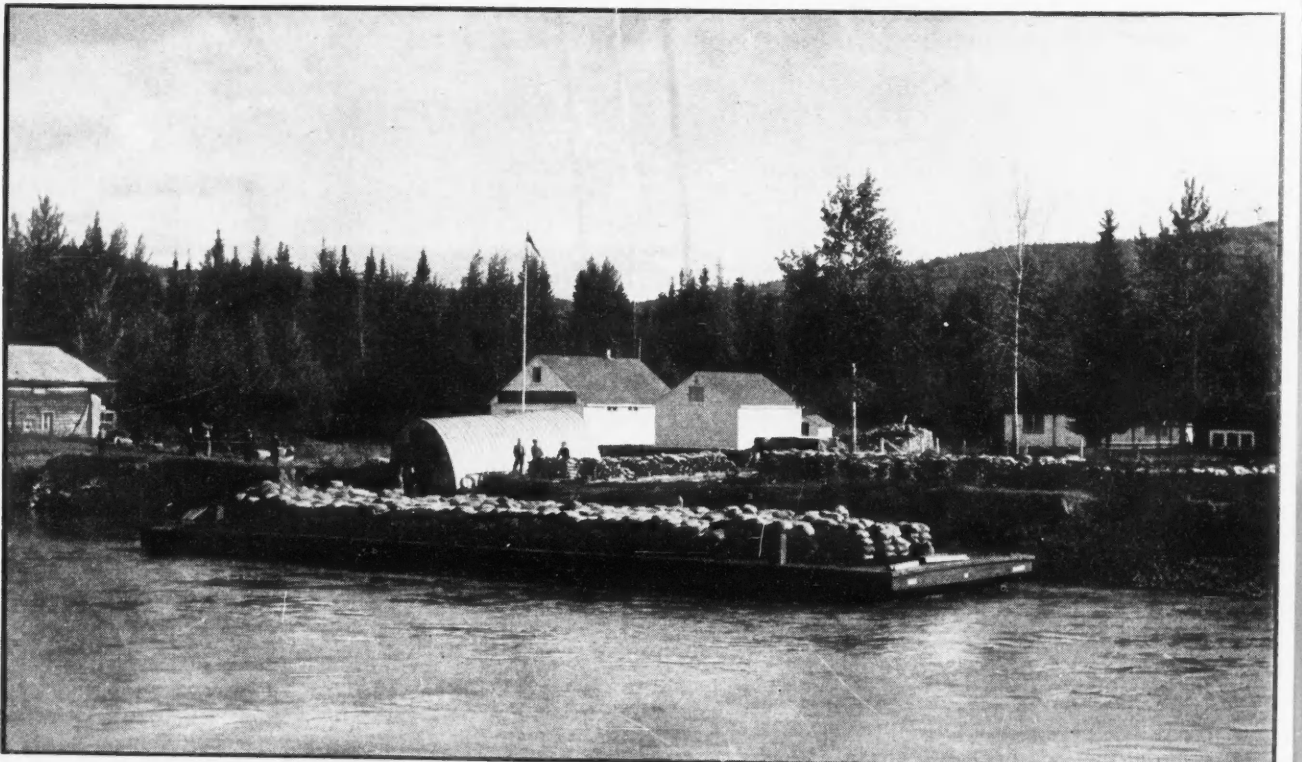
The river barge is another important means of transporting vital supplies down north. Photo shows a "cat" unloading a big road grader for use in building the Minto-Mayo road.



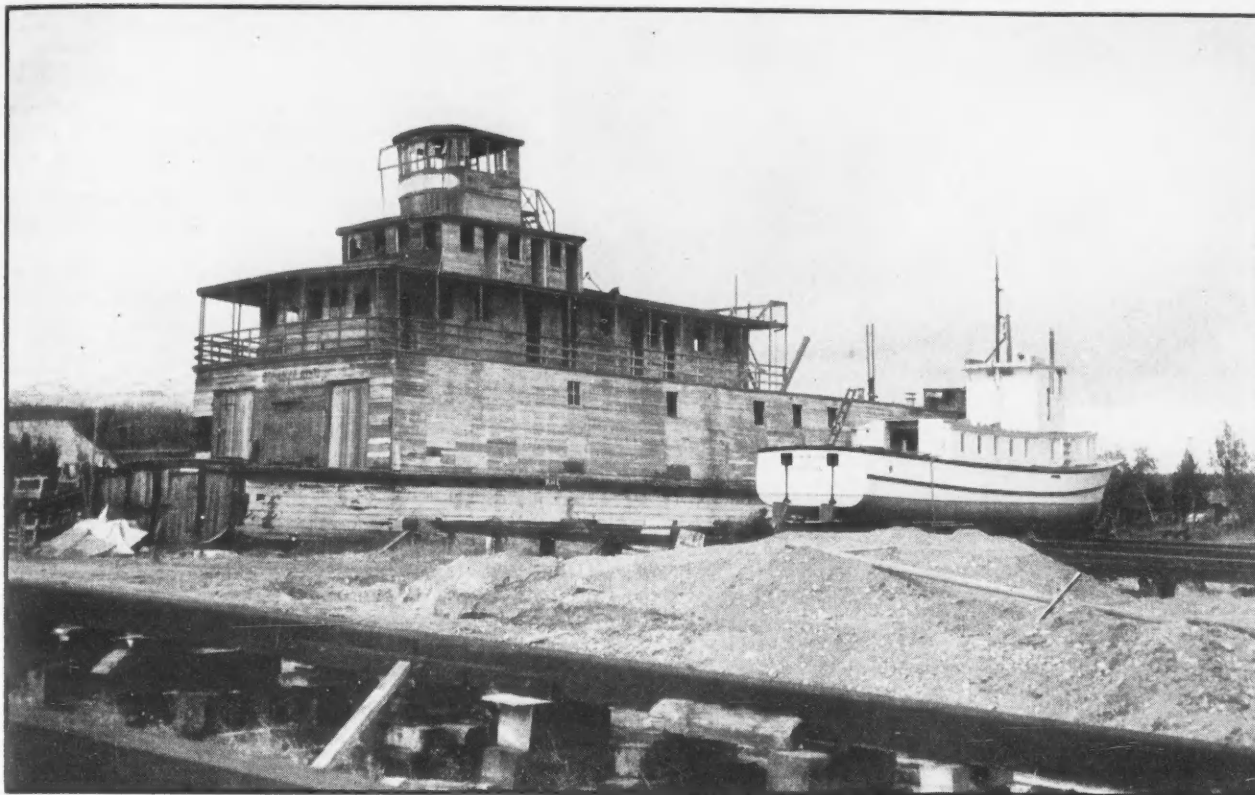
Kluane Lake. Not all the Territory's resources are underground. The area will be a national park, the second largest in Canada.



Tourists find simple but clean accommodation along the Highway at places like Mrs. Macintosh's "trading post" by Bear Creek.



A barge of silver-lead ore from Mayo arriving at Stewart. From here the ore is shipped by barge and boat via Whitehorse and Skagway to a smelter at Bradley, Idaho.



Whitehorse shipyards where, in the shadow of the well known old Yukon steamer "Bonanza King" the modern Yukon river craft are kept on the slipways during the winter months.

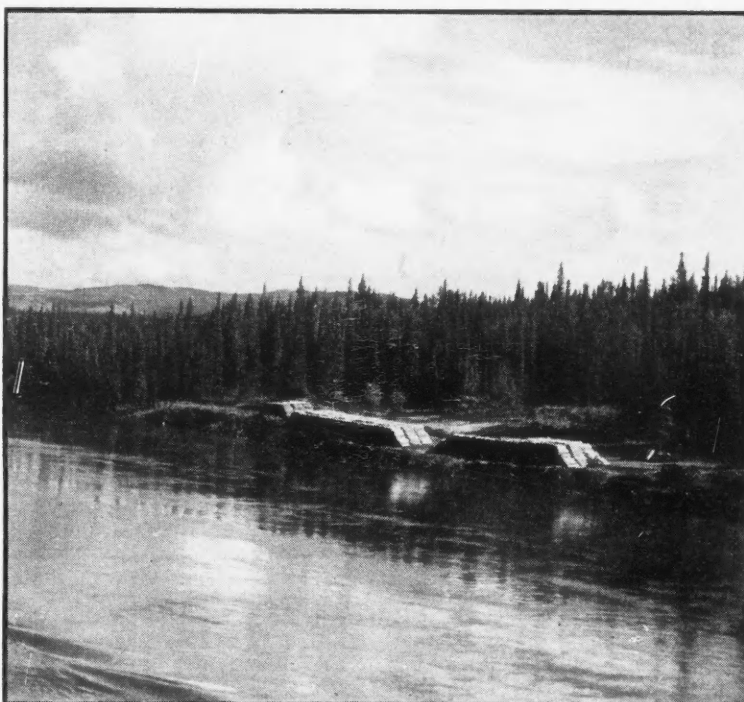


Fish which the Indians catch in the summer are dried on these racks. In winter the dried fish provides food for the huskies.

already over \$200,000,000 of that precious metal has been taken from there. Today in the Klondike Valley and its tributary creeks, Bonanza, Hunker, etc., there are still seven massive gold dredges working, and last year 60,614 ozs. of gold worth \$2,121,490 (provisional) were mined in the Territory, most of this is in the Klondike area. Prospecting for gold is being carried on continuously, but it is calculated that on existing proven deposits alone there is enough gold left in the Klondike to enable operations on the present scale to be undertaken for another 35 years.

IT IS in base minerals, however, that the greatest hopes for expansion lie. In this connection the importance of the Mayo district, some 150 miles southeast of Dawson, cannot be over-emphasized. In spite of lack of fuel for concentrating the ores and inadequate transportation facilities, \$25,000,000 worth of silver and lead have already been extracted from the Mayo district mines, which include the famous Keno mines. Last year, 4,598,665 pounds of lead (no assigned value) and 1,718,618 ozs. of silver (no assigned value) (both figures provisional) were mined. The Keno mines have the highest percentage of mineral extraction in the world, and it is believed that there are other seams almost as rich in the neighborhood. A proof of the richness of the existing deposits is that the ore, much of it uncon-

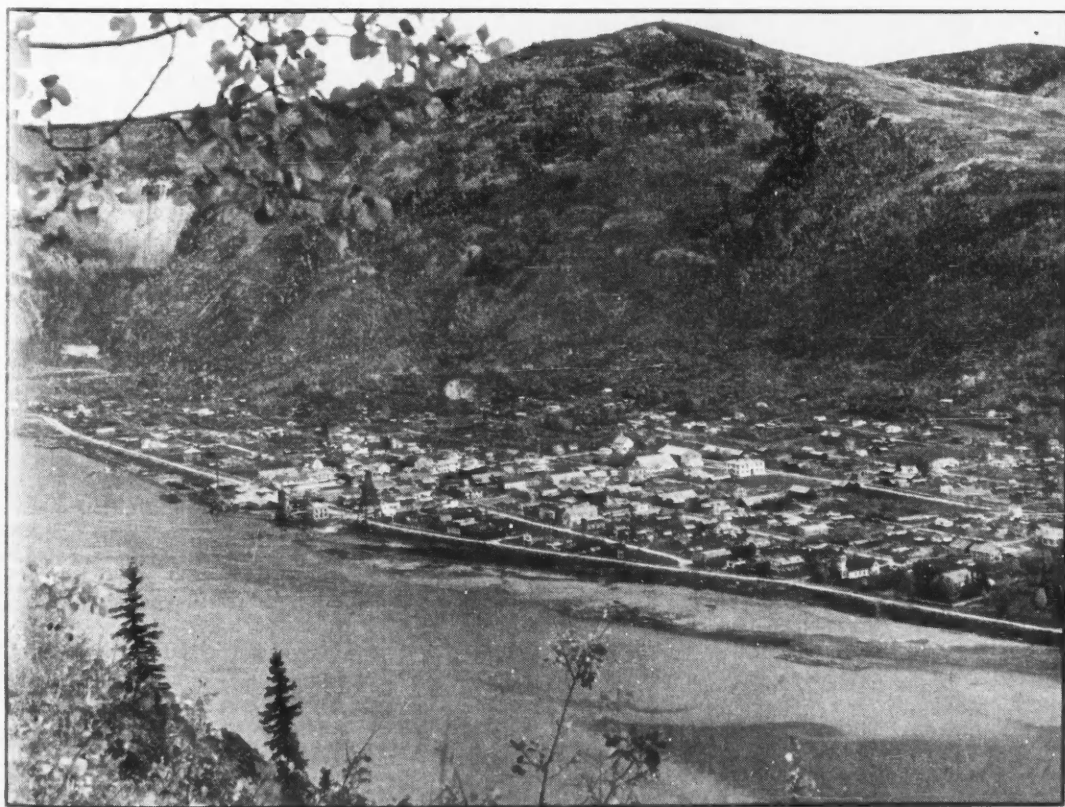
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The wood burning steamers of the Yukon stop en route at wood piles like the one shown here to take on fuel.



Air transport supplements river and road. The airport at Whitehorse can handle the largest commercial planes.



Dawson, shown here, lies at the junction of the Klondike and Yukon rivers. It has a population of about 800 and is the administrative centre of the Yukon Territory.



Government camp sites like this one are located every 50 miles along the highway. Each of them is provided with cooking facilities, and is near water and fishing.

Ottawa View

By B. T. RICHARDSON

Defence In The Air

Our New Emphasis On Air Power Will Uphold Existing Policy

WHEN the Canadian Parliament discussed the North Atlantic Treaty late in March, a few days before it was signed in Washington, the question how Canada would discharge its obligation to join in defence policies was not worked out in detail. Parliament will likely have another debate on the treaty, when it resumes in the fall, now that the principal signers, including the United States and France, have ratified it. The intention, however, is fairly clear that Canada's part in the armed preparations to be carried out by the joint defence committee provided by the treaty will deal chiefly in air power.

This will make little difference in Canadian defence policy as it has been developing. The chief weapons in our continental defence are the fighter plane and airborne troops. These are what Canada is specializing in today. About a third of our regular forces, which number 44,000, are air force personnel and the Royal Canadian Air Force gets the biggest slice of defence expenditures. The air force vote this year is a whopping \$375,000,000, an item not much less than the whole Canadian budget a few years ago. The North Atlantic defence committee is expected to be set up in the next two or three months.

It is noteworthy that Canada, which operated its own Bomber Wing overseas in World War II, has no regular bomber strength now. Most of the R.C.A.F.'s ten squadrons are fighters specializing in jet aircraft. To the British Vampires now in use will be added the American F86 shortly with an all-Canadian fighter to come later. In the army, the airborne brigade of 7,000 men, including five battalions of which three are infantry, represents about a third of the entire regular strength. In addition, the navy's new fleet air arm of four fighter squadrons is in the new tradition of relying on air power.

Arms Standardization

Will American Arms Program Mean General Use Of U.S. Types?

THE Atlantic Treaty has revived an old controversy over standardization of arms. Ottawa defence officials recall the alarm of 1940 when arsenals in Canada and the U.S.A. were picked clean to send any weapons available to Britain, where a Nazi invasion was expected momentarily. The difference between a .303 rifle as used by the British and Canadians, and a .300 as used by the Americans, was driven home in those days. Recently, in a speech at Windsor, Mr. Claxton announced that the Canadian army would adopt the .300 rifle. The advantage of using a rifle in which ammunition from either American or Canadian sources can be fired, seems obvious.

But if the American arms program, now before Congress as a sequel to the Atlantic Treaty, means wholesale adoption of American arms by all Atlantic countries, some in Ottawa will be found to disagree. The principle that standardization should mean the adoption of the best weapons from whatever source will likely be argued by the Canadians, when the joint defence committee of the Atlantic powers gets started in the autumn. Mr. Truman's \$1,450,000,000 program of providing arms to Atlantic allies is running into a stormy reception in Congress. If reports that it might be cut in half are confirmed, that would mean a considerable reduction in American arms orders placed in Canada. The foreign exchange officials as well as the defence department are interested in such orders coming to Canada. They would take up some of the slack left as "offshore" purchases under the Marshall Plan drop off.

An Atomic Agreement?

Mr. Truman's Initiative May Break Deadlock On Atomic Information

COLLABORATION on the atom goes back almost eight years to 1941 when American and British efforts in splitting the atom were combined. The special Montreal Laboratory for atomic research dates back to 1942. This partnership is worth recalling now that President Truman has announced exploratory talks with Britain and Canada on exchanging atomic information and sharing uranium supplies. After the second Quebec Conference in September, 1943, atomic research took precedence in war plans and Canada was on the combined policy committee set up then. When the war



—Photo by Bouley

STORM CENTRE of the controversial question of U.S. Government aid to separate schools Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt recently tilted lances with Cardinal Spellman of N.Y. This photograph was taken on her latest visit to Canada, at Queen's University.

was over, Mr. Truman, Mr. Attlee and Mr. King issued a declaration in Washington announcing willingness to share atomic information and calling on the United Nations to set up a system of international control.

Efforts of the United Nations to set up such a system have failed, and the story of the failure is found in the records of lengthy sittings of the U.N. atomic energy commission. The latest meeting of the commission was this summer. Meanwhile the partnership of the original atomic powers was virtually dissolved by the United States Congress when it passed the atomic energy act of 1946. The act barred access to secret information on atomic weapons.

But atomic research has gone ahead in all three countries and the position today is that all three have the knowledge how to make bombs, though only the United States has actually produced them. There has been some exchange of information, but no effective co-ordination of programs. The chief raw material of fission is uranium, for which the United States must depend largely on Canada and the Belgian Congo and the Belgian supplies are covered by an agreement with Britain.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Truman's initiative in opening discussions with Britain and Canada may bring back again something of the original partnership. It would help to break the deadlock over controlling atomic information, which has been one of the central obstacles to a workable peace settlement. It might lead, in Ottawa's view, to an atomic agreement as broad at least as the Atlantic mutual defence treaty, and that would be the first real step in bringing under control the atom, which is one of the principal culprits in disturbing the peace.

Fewer British Immigrants

But Smaller Number From Britain Offset By More From Continent

IT LOOKS as though immigration to Canada from the United Kingdom is going to be only about half the number this year that it was in 1948. A curious fact has turned up in the immigration figures that show only 10,472 arrivals from Britain in the first five months of 1949 compared with 18,876 in the same period

last year. The total flow of migration to Canada is holding up well, however, with greater numbers coming from continental Europe to offset the decline in immigrants from Britain. The change of policy that placed France on the same footing as Britain in regard to immigration to Canada has not brought any significant increase in arrivals from France. The number was only 423 in the first five months this year.

If the migratory impulse of the British people, which has been a considerable factor in world affairs for a century and a half, is weakening, it would be a development of crucial importance to Canada and to other Commonwealth countries. Visitors from England recently have suggested that Canada needs to change its immigration policy to admit family groups rather than individuals. This would avoid the break-up of an English family when some members of it decided to migrate, and it might eliminate some of the problems of settlement here. Certainly the immigration problem has changed drastically since the days of free land in the West.

One view in Ottawa is that the welfare state, as it has been developed in Britain with state medical care, family allowances, pensions, etc., tends to encourage people to stay at home rather than venture to a new land. Another factor is exchange difficulties by which the British government limits an emigrant to \$1,000 a year for four years, when he moves to Canada. It is relatively easy for a Briton to secure passage to Canada now, in contrast with the years immediately after the war.

THE WHEEL

A SIMPLE, basic pattern is the wheel—Whose uses Progress would desist without—A child can build it, elemental reel That winds a watch or turns the world about! Its form is cold, its symmetry inert, Its action humdrum, dizzying and dull, Yet man has taken metals from mere dirt And forged them into trophies by its pull. By its employment oceans have been spanned, Deep cisterns dug, mansions erected high, Great mountains have been broken into sand And lifeless matter shaped and made to fly . . . When I consider how a wheel turns round The simplest things then seem the most profound.

JAMES PENN

Passing Show

THE Doukhobor Sons of Freedom are going to leave Canada for Russia. They won't find Father there.

We don't like this dispute about "unconditional surrender". First thing you know the Germans will be saying that they unconditionally surrendered only to Mr. Roosevelt, and he's dead, so it doesn't count.

"The British reject the suggestion that they are retreating from multilateralism. They simply say they are not ready for it yet."—London cable to Winnipeg *Free Press*. Not running away but don't want it to catch you, eh?

Halifax is discovering that "Americans (as tourists) are not enthusiastic about places where their forces were beaten". Why not let 'em think they won, as we do around the Niagara Peninsula?

We shall know the millennium when it



comes because there will be no streets torn up in summer when we most want to use them.

The Irish government is organizing a national publicity campaign to put Ireland on the map. The favorite method seems to be that of pushing Ulster off it.

A Dutch vessel called the Prince William of Orange is charged with pouring oil on the previously untroubled waters of Toronto Bay on July 9. Three days too soon!

The "rose of the year" in England is "golden yellow etched with pink" and is called "Peace". Sounds to us on all counts like a bouquet for Joe Stalin.

"Toronto SATURDAY NIGHT, a Progressive Conservative party organ if we ever saw one"—Napanee, Ont., *Express*. Brother, you never saw one.

Wouldn't it be jolly if we anti-Communists could foment a few strikes in Stalinia?

Lucy says that in the kind of weather we've been having a strike is just a means of taking a holiday without getting fired.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

stuffs upon which it must work and must feed. Export trade cannot be bonused out of the taxes on the rich; the rich haven't enough taxable income to pay the bonus that would be necessary to make British products competitive in the world market—at any rate in addition to the taxes they are now paying to provide the ingredients of the Welfare State.

An Architects' Show

ARCHITECTS have this advantage over other artists, that nobody has to pay money to see their works, and it is indeed impossible to avoid seeing them. Perhaps that is why the architectural profession has never before staged a show at the Canadian National Exhibition. This year they are going to do so, under the sponsorship of their Institute. They assert very firmly that this show will have nothing "arty" about it, but we think they would probably be annoyed if we said that it will contain no art. Its main object, however, will be to show "how architecture keeps pace with the social ideas of the country, and how the state of society is reflected in the architecture of the times." The most up-to-date exhibit, on this basis, should be a design for a Labor Temple and another for a Baby Bonus Bureau.

We ourselves have an idea—probably too late for this year's show, but there is always next year's—for a new type of duplex, in which everything will be in duplicate (one for each family) except the kitchen, which will be between the two diningrooms. Each alternate week the members of Family A will cook for and wait upon the members of Family B, to be in turn cooked for and waited on during the succeeding week. Thus every household will have maid and butler service twenty-six weeks in the year, for the very slight sacrifice of performing that service for the other twenty-six. There is no other way.

Thoughts from Vancouver

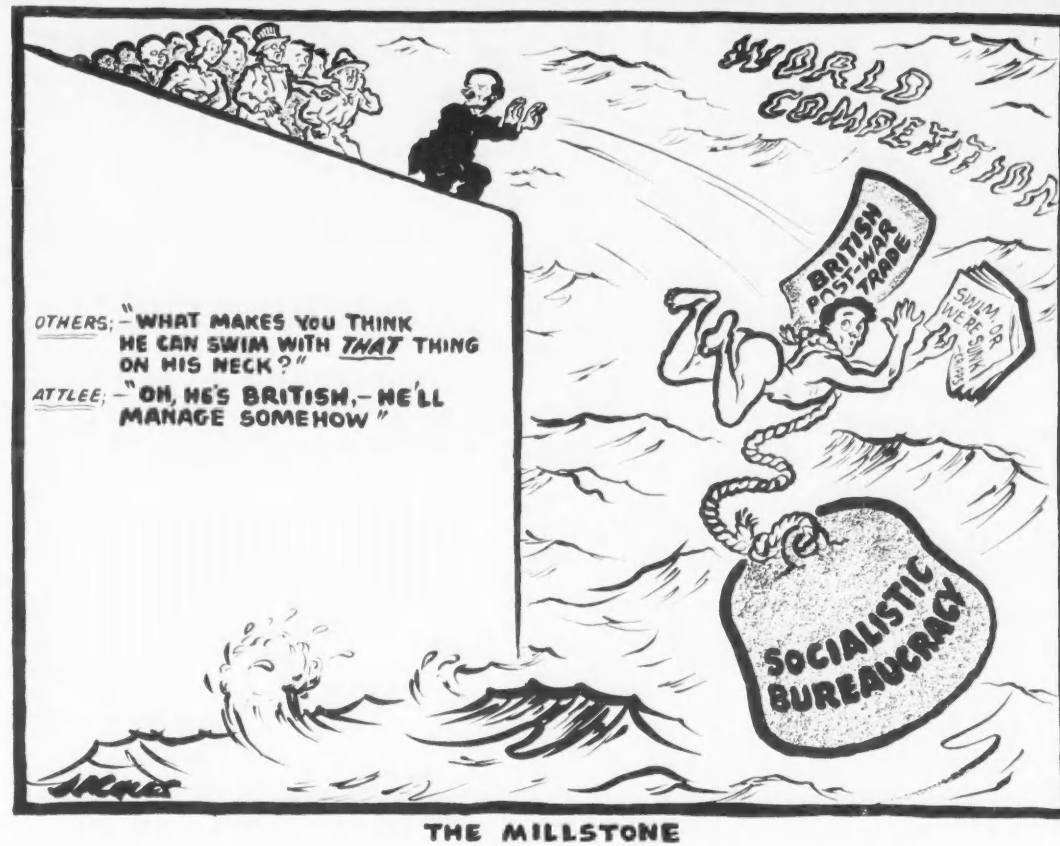
WE HAVE received from the University of British Columbia items 4 and 5 of its published Lecture Series. We should hardly have recognized the author of No. 4 as our old friend the editor of the Montreal *Star*, but for certain unmistakable qualities of mind and style; he is described as George H. (instead of George Victor) Ferguson, but his language on the subject of freedom of the press is still perfectly Fergusonian. He discusses very effectually the difficulties of applying the principles laid down by Milton, Fox, Jefferson and Mansfield to contemporary periodicals largely devoted to Orphan Annie, Joe Falooka, Dick Tracey and Wash Tubbs.

No. 5 is a deeply felt and carefully reasoned utterance on "The Revolutionary Nature of the Modern World" by President MacKenzie, and it may be doubted whether anything more important has been said or will be said in Canada during 1949. It ends with an attempt to frame a creed for believers in "western democracy." And the essence is a belief in balance—"balanced judgment, a balance between emotion and intellect, and a balance between extremes of thought, between thought and action, without losing the capacity for action." This the president believes will lead to "positive tolerance that is not merely the acceptance of any standard of action, and not mere flabbiness."

It is possible, thinks President MacKenzie, to live "both a secure and an adventurous life," and a society animated by this faith will be able to provide such a life for its members. This is a pamphlet that should be very widely read.

Late But Welcome

THE inadequacy of the funds available for the publication of the results of research in Canada has just been strikingly demonstrated by the appearance, twenty-five years after the end of the researches which provided its material, of a great definitive work on the Bella Coola Indians of the British Columbia coast. Fortunately the book is in every respect as valuable now as if it had been written last year, and still more fortunately the research which it embodies was not delayed in the same way as the publication, for if it had been there would have been far less material available concerning these disappearing tribes.



"The Bella Coola Indians" by Professor T. F. McIlwraith (University of Toronto Press, Saunders, \$15.2 vols.) has had only one predecessor in its field and will have no successors, for the sources of original material are practically dried up. "The Mythology of the Bella Coola Indians" by Boas appeared in the 1898 Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History. Professor McIlwraith devoted most of two years, 1922-4, to investigation of every phase of Bella Coola life, and in the following two years set down the results in a manuscript which now makes nearly 1,500 pages of most systematically arranged and scientifically treated material. He must be congratulated on not having to wait more than a few weeks after his fiftieth birthday to see his *magnum opus* in print.

The Indians with whom he deals belong to the high-cultured group of tribes which developed the potlatch as the outstanding symbol of rank; a sadly significant footnote at the beginning of more than one hundred pages on this fascinating subject reads: "It has been found convenient to use the present tense throughout, although the potlatch is not now carried out in its entirety." Another tragic sentence occurs in the preface: "Most of them to whom I am indebted for help in this study have passed away." They include Drs. Haddon and Rivers, great Cambridge anthropologists, Dr. E. Sapir, for some years chief of the Anthropological Division of the National Museum of Canada and a great authority on phonetics, Mr. H. I. Smith, Dominion Archaeologist, who provided most of the photographs used, and several of the leaders among the Indians themselves.

The existence of the work has been known to anthropologists for years, and it is optimistically referred to in the latest edition of the Britannica as "in press." It is distressing to reflect that there are probably a score of scientific works of similar importance awaiting publication in Canada because funds are not available and they are not suitable for a commercial venture.

Post-Christian Age

SOME Canadians will undoubtedly be surprised at the adjective "post-Christian" which is currently employed to designate the age in which we live, by spokesmen of the World's Student Christian Federation, the great international movement whose General Committee is about to hold a once-in-three-years meeting at Whitby, Ont. The use of the term is apparently intended to draw attention to the fact that the teachings of the New Testament have ceased to be the "official" basis of the behavior of the nations which were formerly accredited as Christian, and that we are now living in a strictly secular age.

This idea is likely to cause less of a shock to persons who have concerned themselves somewhat, as the Federation people do very largely, with the international and interracial relations of the contemporary world, than it does to those who have been wholly concerned with the domestic affairs of their own country. The ideas of Christianity play hardly any part in the generally accepted concepts about race, migration, territorial rights and many other

subjects. The theory that non-Christian ideas about race are confined to the Nazis is preposterous in view of the fact that many States of the United States and some nations of the Commonwealth have laws about the marriage of white and non-whites which are identical with those of the Nazis about the marriage of "Aryans" and "non-Aryans."

The fact that the United Nations pays no official attention to God is regrettable but probably necessary if the Communist nations are not to be excluded. The fact that nations which call themselves Christian pay so little attention to the concept of God which was revealed to the world by Jesus Christ is considerably more serious. Canada itself is far from having a pure record in the matter. The order-in-council for the forcible expulsion of certain Japanese residents (and citizens) of Canada, which was fortunately never put into effect owing to the protests of many influential Canadians, was wholly irreconcilable with the teachings of the New Testament, and must have done more to discredit Christianity in the Orient—and thereby make the work there of the World's Student Christian Federation more difficult—than anything else this Dominion has ever done.

Twinkle, Twinkle

THE Toronto *Star* is making things very difficult for the defenders of the freedom of the press and the rights of testators. We have never greatly admired the tactics it has employed against the government of Ontario under Mr. Drew or under Mr. Frost, but in its handling of the Mattawa dysentery epidemic it has committed the additional crime of allowing itself to get caught. Hiring children to pose in sob-sister pictures on tombstones at twenty-five cents per child is probably a less detrimental performance than ascribing a serious epidemic to the malevolence of politicians disappointed over a hostile vote, but it is the sort of thing that makes a paper look absurd and plays right into the hands of its competitors, and Mr. McCullagh's sheets have not missed the opportunity.

Our own views about the retroactive operation of the Charitable Gifts Act of Mr. Frost's government have had nothing whatever to do with the quality of the *Star* as a newspaper. They are dictated solely by the conviction that the disposition of his newspaper properties by the late Mr. Joseph Atkinson, a disposition which was lawful when he made it, should be allowed to remain lawful after his death. We shall retain that conviction no matter how the *Star* behaves itself, but human nature being what it is we shall not expect everybody to take an equally detached view.

Dollars Are Not Equal

A GREAT many advocates of a free market for foreign exchange, including the *Letter-Review* of Fort Erie, are laboring under the delusion that what they are attacking is a declaration by Mr. Abbott that the Canadian dollar and the American dollar are equal in value, and a declaration by Sir Stafford Cripps that a pound sterling is worth \$4.03. There is no such declaration. Mr. Abbott makes no

assertion concerning the value of the two dollars. He merely gets his government to enact that he shall have power to seize all American dollars coming under his jurisdiction, and give an equivalent number of Canadian dollars for them, and having obtained that power he exercises it, at the same time forbidding Canadians to buy American dollars from anybody but himself and for any purpose other than those which he approves.

When Canadians show signs of earning fewer American dollars for him to confiscate, he reduces the number of purposes for which he will approve of the purchase of American dollars, and thus restores the balance. Nothing could more conclusively prove that the Canadian dollar is not worth an American dollar, than the fact that he has to go through all this rigmarole in order to provide a few American dollars for a few approved purposes at that price.

One of the sad consequences of this situation is that Mr. Abbott has to be almost as careful about letting Canadians buy any other kind of foreign money as about letting them buy American dollars. A very intelligent columnist in the Windsor *Star* has been complaining about the trouble that he has to take in order to purchase sterling to spend on a trip to England. It is true that Mr. Abbott does have to keep a watchful eye on people who say they want sterling in order to go to England. This is for the good reason that as soon as they, and their sterling, are out of Mr. Abbott's sight, which means over the border or beyond the three-mile limit, there is nothing to prevent them from changing their minds and converting their sterling into American dollars. But this means that they will have acquired American dollars for a purpose of which Mr. Abbott has not approved.

Wicked England

WE DERIVE a constantly increasing pleasure from the perusal of the colorful utterances of Mr. Paul Bouchard, columnist of the Duplessis weekly *Le Temps* of Quebec. Space forbids us to give the readers of SATURDAY NIGHT more than a sample of his column of July 22, but here is the opening paragraph, translated as fairly as we can manage:

"The people of the United States freed themselves from England just in time to avoid having to finance England's participation in the Napoleonic Wars. What a happy destiny! But what a contrast between these valiant Yankees with their passion for independence and liberty, their keen awareness of the future grandeur of their country, and the millions of spineless (*amorphe*) colonials, besotted (*abrutis*) with loyalism, by whom vast regions of Canada are peopled!"

And again: "At Quebec, on the Esplanade, a monument of disgraceful ugliness reminds the passer-by daily that his country was an accomplice in a war of aggression by England against two South African republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

"Purged of the loyalist pus (*sanie*) the United States was able to grow and prosper freely to the point of seeing England become its economic and political satellite, while Canada, dominated by the refugees who fled or were expelled from the land of liberty, travels the old ruts of a bastardizing and ruinous colonialism, consenting to be mobilized, taxed, put to work at the bidding of English interests."

THE SIGHS OF BRIDGE

THOUGH my interest in bridge never abates, yet I don't seem to come up against the hands which can be played by applying the lessons learned from the articles written in the papers by bridge potentates:

Once I was invited to a game where the host doubled a one-bid, confident that I would take him out,—but all I had was a hand consisting entirely of sixes, sevens, eights, and a singleton Jack—

And when I passed he turned greenish-blue, the opponents redoubled, made four overtricks, game and rubber, and I was never invited back.

Then there was the time I could have ruffed a heart; I reached for my breast-pocket (which meant "Lead a heart!" according to plans we had previously made)—

So my partner came back with a spade.

I can recall once bidding seven no-trump, doubled and redoubled, and everything was going just grand;

I took the first eleven tricks, then woke to the shattering discovery that there were three cards left in dummy and only one in my hand. These are the tragedies, the sighs of bridge—they happen to you and to me, whether you are a man or a gal,—

But they never seem to happen to Ely and Josephine *et al.*

J. E. P.

I Saw The War From The Soviet Side: Story Of A Ukrainian Professor (1)

By NICHOLAS PRYCHODKO

At a time when the British Labor government has presented before the U.N. Economic and Social Council the actual documents on Stalin's forced labor camps, SATURDAY NIGHT is fortunate in being able to present the story of "one who survived" these camps. Mr. Prychodko's story of life and death in the forced labor camps is now being published in Ukrainian, in Winnipeg, and will be reviewed in this paper shortly. Meanwhile we have asked him to write a series of three articles for us, of which this is the first.

Long talks with the writer have impressed us with his integrity and ability. He was employed as a laboratory assistant in the University of Alberta. Deeply appreciative of Canadian democratic institutions, he is much disturbed that any here should believe the Communist propaganda about the "Soviet paradise" and feels it his moral duty to expose the truth about Stalin's brutal regime.

I HAVE resolved to tell my story, not to make "propaganda," but through a feeling of moral duty to the true democracy of this country, where I now reside, and of obligation to my enslaved countrymen and the millions of fellow-Ukrainians who have been killed by the terrorist regime of Moscow.

I lived in the Ukraine under Communist rule for over twenty years. There I completed my education, and taught for four years in the Technical Institute of Kiev as an expert in motor vehicles and farm machinery. And there I was seized by the N.K.V.D. during the "Great Purge" of 1936-38, without having committed any crime, and sent to join the fifteen millions of unfortunate slaves who fill the forced labor camps of Siberia to capacity.

Stalin and Hitler Regimes

Through the courageous intercession of my mother, who after months of futile waiting in Moscow through some miracle gained access to former President Kalinin, my ten-year term was reduced to three. I was released—to return to the Ukraine three months before Hitler's attack. After enduring the brutalities of the Nazi regime in the Ukraine I was carried away to labor in Germany, and finally, a year ago, reached Canada as a "D.P."

Thus I have become very well acquainted with both of these totalitarian regimes, one of which has been crushed while the other is still plotting insidiously to gain domination over the entire world.

It may still seem paradoxical to some, but to me and to millions like me in Russia, it is obvious that Hitler and Stalin learned much from each other. One has only to compare their uses of a terroristic police system

with concentration camps, their one-state "elections," their vast propaganda apparatus, their purges of former colleagues, the killing by Hitler of millions of Jews and by Stalin of millions of Ukrainians, Poles, Balts, Georgians and other minorities.

The world has heard the full story of Hitler's monstrous cremation factories for the Jews. It has never been possible for neutrals to inspect and publish a similar description of the sites of Stalin's mass murders. But I was at Vinnitza, in the Ukraine, in 1941, when ten thousand corpses were dug up, the bodies of workers and peasants who had been shot in the back of the neck according to N.K.V.D. practice, during the great terror of 1937-38—exactly the same death which Stalin meted out to the ten thousand Polish officers in the Katyn Forest in 1940. Over the site of the mass grave at Vinnitza the ghoulis Communist regime had erected a "Park of Culture and Rest."

Prisoners who were still in the hands of the N.K.V.D. at the time of the German invasion suffered even more horrible deaths: Stalin gave the order that none should be allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy. In Lwow nine thousand corpses were found in the jail. In Nikopol the eight hundred prison inmates had their hands tied behind their backs with barbed wire, were shot in the nape of the neck and thrown into oil tanks, which the N.K.V.D. had not time to burn before the Germans arrived.

In Kharkov the central prison was simply set afire, and five thousand prisoners burned alive. Relatives who besieged the prison in an attempt to rescue them were driven off by machine-gun fire.

Hitler, when he set up his occupation regime, carried off millions of people to forced labor. But Stalin had been doing the same for years. I

was in one of his concentration camps in the cold Siberian wasteland. This was the camp of Ivdellag, known as one of the smallest, yet it contained 350,000 human souls. The vast camp of Magadan, at the head of the Sea of Okhotsk, in area the size of France, which digs the rich gold of the Kolyma, numbers its slaves in the millions. A former statistical clerk of another huge camp, Sibilag, who was imprisoned with me, said that it contained three million prisoners.

All this is important when we come to consider the resistance of the Red Army and the Ukrainian and Russian people to the German invasion. Many Canadians have asked me: "How is it that the Red Army fought so well, and drove the Germans all the way to Berlin, if life under the Stalin regime is so hard?" They might also ask, how is it that the boasted Red Army,



THE AUTHOR, Nicholas Prychodko, is a Ukrainian, raised under the Soviet regime. He became a lecturer in motor vehicles and farm machinery in the Technical Institute of the University of Kiev, was arrested in 1938, survived three years in prison and in slave labor camps in Siberia.

whose immense equipment had been amassed for years through the infinite sacrifice of the people, gave such a poor account of itself in the beginning, so that several millions of Soviet soldiers surrendered to the Germans in the first few months?

It was simply that they had no incentive to defend their life of hunger and terror and concentration camps. The incentives which were substituted for this I shall describe in due course.

But I must begin with 1939, and that day in August when as by the waving of a magic wand all hostility to Nazi Germany disappeared from the Soviet press and radio. The magic wand was the publication in *Pravda* and *Izvestia* of a photo of Ribbentrop shaking hands with a beaming Molotov, with a satisfied Stalin looking on. The people were astounded, but the smaller papers everywhere and the party propagandists took their cue and at once found in this new policy a further proof of "the transcendent wisdom of 'the great Stalin, wisest of the wise.'"

Stab Poland in Back

A fortnight or so later the press and radio as suddenly announced the government's decision to "liberate" the "blood brothers" in the Western (Polish) Ukraine. Grandiosely, the Red Army was ordered to sweep aside all opposition of the "Polish lords" to this liberation—though the German armies had already annihilated any Polish opposition.

Within an hour of the announcement, "spontaneous" meetings were called in every factory and office to applaud and cheer the magnanimous decision of "Great Father Stalin." The Ukrainian Bandurist male choir of Kiev was loaded into twenty new autos (a pleasure which its members had never enjoyed at home), and sent

off in the wake of an armored division.

Two days later, in Tarnopol, the troupe presented its first concert in the town square. The traditional music of the bandura and the old Ukrainian folk songs, sung so gloriously by the choir, brought tears to the eyes of the crowd. They were "liberated" at last, and would join their brethren in the Soviet "paradise."

But soon they learned a little better what "liberation" was to mean. When the N.K.V.D. began confiscating homes and buildings to house the various new government agencies, one new "citizen" of Soviet Russia went to the highest official and pointed out that the Stalin Constitution guaranteed the sanctity of every citizen's habitation. "True enough," the official replied blandly. "But there is nothing in the Constitution which says that your 'habitation' cannot be moved 5,000 miles to the east." The home-owner understood the threat.

Foreign Goods Stir Troops

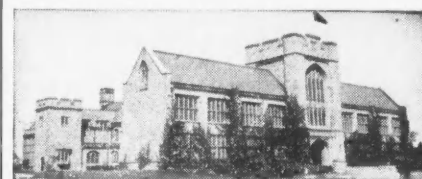
The liberating Soviet soldiers had been carefully coached by their political commissars on how they should behave. They were also given three months' pay in advance. So, when they reached the cities of the Western Ukraine and saw the goods in the shops, they boasted loudly: "We have everything like this in the Soviet Union"—but, from general to private, they hurried to buy everything in sight.

The merchants enjoyed a wonderful business, while their stocks lasted. Only then did they discover that the Soviet rubles they had accepted were worthless, and that it was impossible to buy new stock.

Shortly the mass arrests began, from carefully prepared lists, augmented by all who protested the actions of the new authorities, so that soon tens of thousands of newly "liberated" Ukrainian brothers were rolling in cattle cars towards distant Siberia. The forceful introduction of collectivized farming produced many more thousands of "enemies of the state."

If this was a desperate disillusionment to the Western Ukrainians, the experience also showed, as did the

later campaigns in Finland and in Central Europe, the risks of sending Soviet soldiers beyond the closely-guarded frontiers of "paradise." The countries outside of the Soviet Union had been pictured to them in posters and by their political commissars as wallowing in misery, with hungry,



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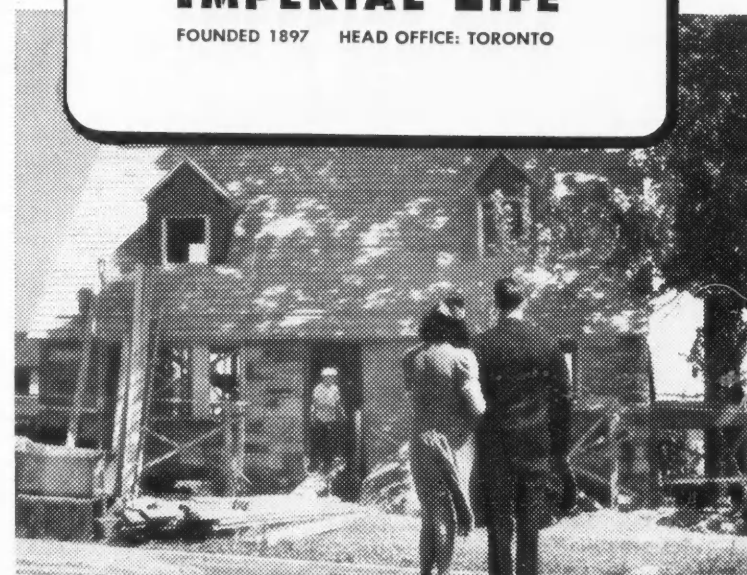


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illiterate serfs harnessed to the plow as human horses, living in earthen huts, and under a brutal master wielding a whip.

What they found was the exact reverse. They found the people happy, well fed and clothed, and never a one with swollen feet bound in rags, a common enough sight in their own country. To enter homes which were clean, pleasant and well-furnished, in trepidation at meeting one of the hated bourgeois face to face, and find that peasants and workers lived in such surroundings, made a profound impression on the Soviet soldiers. Here began the desertion which has since plagued the Red Army every time it has operated in a foreign country.

In the Finnish War, a few months later, the knowledge which Soviet prisoners of war gained of that little country, once a part of Russia but advanced incomparably beyond the Soviet Union in its 30 years of freedom, was considered so dangerous that when these were returned afterwards many were shot and the rest sent to forced labor camps in Siberia. This I was told by Ukrainians amongst them, who reached my camp.

When Hitler attacked in June 1941, I was back in the Ukraine. For a

month before the attack local party leaders throughout the country gave lectures warning that Germany was a potential enemy, in spite of the treaty of friendship, but assuring the people that the mighty power of the Red Army was a sure shield. Tanks, cannon and aircraft by the thousands and divisions by the scores were being assembled in the West of Russia, and would roundly defeat any German attempt.

Then came Molotov's announcement over the radio, on June 22, with the terrible news that the Germans fascists had basely broken their pact of friendship (only a few months before Molotov had said that "whether one liked fascism or not was a matter of taste"). A few days later Father Stalin begged his people for loyalty and sacrifice to win the war. He was so unnerved that we could clearly hear, listening over the loudspeakers in the streets, the clink of the glass of mineral water against his teeth. This is not a joke, but was affirmed by millions of listeners.

Mass Surrenders

For the first time he appealed to the people as "Dear Brothers and Sisters"—those same people on whom he had lately vented terror and torture. He appealed to us to defend the country with our lives, and to destroy all our possessions rather than let them fall into enemy hands.

But it is an historical fact that, at the beginning of the struggle, Stalin's subjects showed little disposition to defend a regime which had given them so little and taken so much. According to figures which were later tabled at the Nuremberg Trial, 3,900,000 Soviet soldiers surrendered to the Germans during the first seven months of the invasion. Even the N.K.V.D. commissars, thickly posted in the army ranks, were powerless to check this defeatism. The soldiers themselves disposed of these spies at the first opportunity.

This war for the interests of Stalin was fought mainly by the N.K.V.D. in the rear of the armies. I have told how thousands of innocent "brothers and sisters" were burned in the prisons. Another division of the N.K.V.D., the "anti-aircraft-defence brigade," had the task of blowing up thousands of buildings in the Ukraine, from peasant homes to the Uspenia Cathedral. On the collective farms, these brigades burned the farm machinery and stacks of unthreshed grain. They poisoned thousands of tons of grain in freight cars and elevators, though the population left behind sorely needed it.

Meanwhile the front rolled back unceasingly. This was not because the German might was overpowering, since the Red Army was much stronger in men and machines. It was because the Soviet soldiers lacked the will to fight for their miserable way of life. Yet even though we understood this feeling, the spectacle appeared incredible to us civilians. Where was the might of the Red Army, which had been endlessly boasted to be superior to any other army in the world?

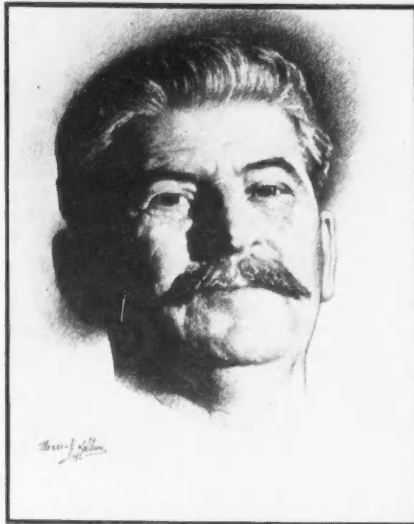
Blind Panic Spreads

After a few days a blind panic spread through the party and government apparatus behind the lines. These people, including often the N.K.V.D., flung their belongings into cars and fled in the night.

How was the defeatism checked, and how was it that in the end the Red Army drove the Germans back to Berlin? The simple answer is that this was achieved by Hitler and his Gestapo.

This Gestapo came like a pack of wolves into the Ukraine. Their arrogant and ruthless policy proved to be much the same as the people had experienced under the N.K.V.D., so that hopes for national independence, for the return of the land to the individual farmers, and for an end to terrorism turned to bitter delusion. The people became hostile to the Germans, many took to the woods, and began a partisan warfare which continues to this day, except that now it is turned against the "red fascists."

Gestapo treatment of Soviet prisoners, many of whom were shot, some cremated, and the rest herded and starved in vast camps, gradually helped the N.K.V.D. to check the tendency of the Soviet soldiers to surrender. Behind the soldiers were



IN GREATEST CRISIS of his career, in July 1941, Stalin addressed his people for the first time as "Dear Brothers and Sisters". They could hear the glass of mineral water clink against his teeth as he appealed to them to fight.

the strengthened N.K.V.D. "barrier guards," who mowed down with machine guns all who tried to flee to the rear. In front of them were the Germans, who they now knew would treat them as ruthlessly. To many

the sole chance of survival seemed to be to fall wounded in battle and reach a Russian hospital. So they fought blindly, desperately.

In villages which were recaptured the N.K.V.D. rounded up every man between 16 and 55, told them they were enemies of the Fatherland for having remained behind under German occupation, but gave them the chance of reprieve through fighting. After three or four days training they were driven to the front under guard, handed one rifle between every two or three men; the rest were told to seize their arms and ammunition from the enemy.

Through such profligacy in human life the German tide was stemmed, and then turned back. The German front was assaulted by rank after

rank of seeming madmen. The defenders would be stunned and in the end shaken by this ultimate form of psychological warfare, this utter disregard for the cost of victory. After these "regiments of death" had taken a position, it would be occupied by properly trained and armed troops, conserved during the assault: survivors have told me this, many times.

The two other great factors which led to the defeat of Germany were the billions of Lend-Lease to Russia, and the heavy bombing by the Allies of the German armament industry and communication lines to the East. Stalin ridicules today the idea that he received any help from the West. But without it his brutal regime, which had forfeited the support of its people, would have fallen.



POLITICAL GENERALS, like Marshall Bulganin (above) and Voroshilov, who would put the interests of the regime above all, were used by Stalin to carefully balance the fighting generals. Bulganin, who was chief political commissar on the Moscow front in 1941, has become Minister of Defence.

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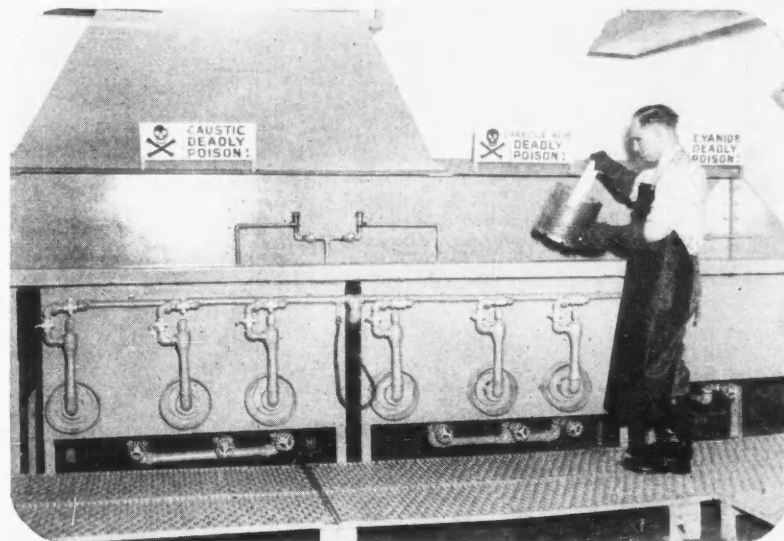
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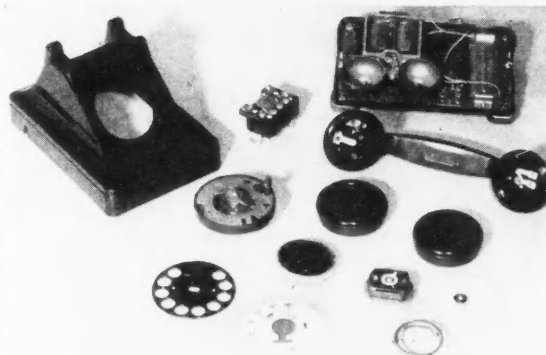
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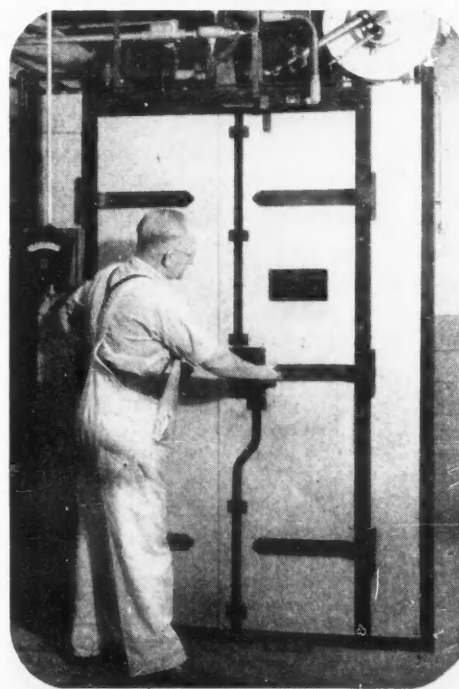


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WASHINGTON LETTER

Military Aid Is The Best Defence Administration Tells Nation

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

ISOLATIONIST opposition to President Truman's military assistance program is being combatted with the telling argument that cooperation with the other Atlantic Pact nations is vital to the protection of the United States. For the first time, Administration spokesmen are trying to bring home to the American people that the project is more than a foreign policy program, it is a project for the defence of America.

Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, epitomized it in the question: "Do you care more for your guns than you do for your sons?" The opposition to full military assistance, spearheaded by Senator Taft of Ohio, has revealed the re-emergence of traditional midwest isolationist sentiment which the Administration is fighting with every means at its disposal.

On the heels of President Truman's appeal for military implementation of the Pact, Vice President Barkley has been giving the program full support. He was to refer the military assistance bill to the Senate Armed Services and the Foreign Relations Committees for joint hearings, with Senator Tom Connolly, chairman of Foreign Relations, presiding.

Secretary of State Acheson advised the House Foreign Relations Committee that Congress should not cut "a single bullet" out of the \$1,450,000,000 arms aid program or Russia might "take a gambler's chance" and invade Western Europe. The National Military Establishment is backing the arms programs to the hilt. The Joint Chiefs of Staff are now on a 10-day trip to Europe for conferences with Atlantic Pact Nations, and they planned to bring back facts and figures to back up need for the overseas military program.

Outspoken Senator Tydings regards the bill as an essential beginning to military assistance, which, in view of the present world situation, should be sanctioned by Congress now. His Armed Services Committee has done a herculean job on military problems. It has been largely responsible for the progress on creation of the Central Intelligence Agency, the guided missile range, radar screen program, military public works, the wind tunnel project, the new uniform code of military justice, military pay and military public works. The Committee is pressing for final passage of the new unification bill, and on the economy side it cut 1.4 billions of dollars from the House and Presidential defense budgets.

ATOM IN THE LIMELIGHT

Congress Gets Voice On Uranium Decision

SHARING the limelight with the military aid program are the current, confidential discussions on sharing atomic secrets to a greater extent with Canada and Great Britain, upon whom the U.S. is largely dependent for its supplies of uranium.

Hitherto, atomic decisions have come from the White House but President Truman made it known through Secretary of State Acheson

that any sharing of A-bomb secrets should have the sanction of both Houses of Congress. The President is in favor of exploratory discussions on the issue with Canada and Britain. The legislators have expressed their approval of this action following closed conferences of military, atomic and Congressional policy makers and State Department officials.

Senator Hickenlooper, the ranking Republican member of the Joint Committee, said he understood Mr. Acheson to mean that the U.S. would not divulge secrets on a "higher level" than at present. Currently, he added, this level is far below bomb and industrial information.

WEARY CONGRESSMEN

May Hold Session On Unemployment

AS WELL as being a subject of growing national concern, unemployment in the United States is emerging as a major political issue, not only for the 1950 Congressional elections, but also in the 1952 Presidential race.

While the jobless rolls have not yet swelled to critical proportions, there are sufficient numbers of Americans out of work to warrant recognition by President Truman and Congress that the nation should be prepared for any eventuality.

The Chief Executive's reference to the problem in his mid-year Economic Report threw the subject right into the political pot.

Voter-conscious Congressmen are alive to the situation. Much as they dislike the present need for continuing the 81st session of Congress through the vacation months until Labor Day, they are now thinking of calling a special session on the unemployment problem.

A leading "New Deal" Democratic Senator, millionaire Jim Murray of Montana, proposed that a special session be held this Fall to draft legislation to combat unemployment.

Senator Murray told a "full employment" conference of Americans for Democratic Action that steps would be taken at once on such legislation because "of the possibility that unemployment may increase."

Under the present Legislative program, Congress is expected to adjourn around Labor Day. This is not yet definite, but Capitol Hill leaders are expected to decide soon how long the lawmakers will be obliged to remain in sweltering Washington, D.C., during the present session.

Weary Congressmen had hoped that it might be possible to wind up all of its business for 1949 and stay home for the rest of the year. Those facing elections next year, particularly those whose chances of reelection are in doubt, have important fence-mending work to do.

Senator Murray dashed such hopes when he said "with so much important legislative matters before the Congress, it is difficult to see how anyone can seriously propose that Congress adjourn for the rest of the year."

Mr. Murray, of course, speaks as an Administration Democrat, but there are Republicans and Dixiecrats who are less concerned with how

much progress the Truman "Fair Deal" program makes at this, or any other session, of Congress.

Among the "essential" bills which the Administration would like to have enacted are:

Legislation to raise the minimum wage to 75 cents, to revise the tax system, to create a Missouri and Columbia Valley authority for power development similar to the successful T.V.A., a farm program, and the various social measures proposed by Mr. Truman.

Senator Murray is one of the group of Democrats who introduced the "Economic Expansion Bill" designed to solve or cushion the shock of too much unemployment.

This bill would raise jobless compensation for non-veterans and veterans to \$25 a week, create a billion-dollar fund to give local governments long-term loans for public works, and set up an "Emergency Fund for Urban and Rural Unemployment" to use Federal public works as a job-maker.

Of whatever political persuasion, American lawmakers are concerned about the job problem.

The political implications of the issue are emphasized in the comment of Senator Murray that "wild-eyed, hare-brained reactionaries who are hoping for a depression are the most dangerous enemies of American capitalism."

Supersalesman Charles Luckman, president of Lever Brothers, exhorted business to "abandon the foxholes of fear" and keep faith in the country and themselves. He calls the current recession talk "jabber-jitters."

WHOSE BABY IS IT?

Who Caused The Slump, G.O.P. Or Democrats?

IF there is a depression, who caused it? That is the question Democrats and Republicans would like to have answered well in advance.

Of course, it's a Democratic regime, say the Republicans, and if anyone is to blame it is Harry Truman and his Administration.

On the other hand, Democrats will be just as vehement that it was the Republican 80th Congress and G.O.P. "stallers" in the 81st Congress who caused it all.

Chairman Howard McGrath of the Democratic National Committee, displayed concern about the economic situation when he addressed the Jefferson-Jackson dinner in Florida last week.

Senator McGrath emphasized that it was the Republican members of Congress who are making the flat assertion that the U.S. is "in a state of depression."

Both parties are keenly alert to the fact that Soviet Russia has been wishfully predicting another American depression.

The Republican Party has already made note of the fact that Mr. Truman came forth with a vast program of "pump priming" in his economic proposals.

A Dixiecrat approach to the economic situation was presented by Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, long-time advocate of economy in Federal spending. He asked Congress to investigate the President's Board of Economic Advisers to determine if "their fanciful ideas are made in America."

Senator Byrd objected particularly to their contention, as expressed through the President, that there should be no deep cuts in Federal spending now.

Coupled with employment figures are the periodic reports that cost of foodstuffs and essentials are going up.

Nobody wants a depression, despite Josef Stalin's wishes. Yet the scramble, apparently, has already started to fix the blame for one if times get bad.

FOOT IN MOUTH AGAIN

General Vaughan, Aide To Truman, In Hot Water

MAJOR General Harry H. Vaughan, World War I buddy of President Truman, and his military aide, is in the news again.

The General's overly-candid observations on public issues frequently get him into publicity hot water. This time it is his assertion that he knows about "300 five-percenters." Five-percenters, it should be explain-

ed, are a recently exposed group of Washington operatives who get business from the government for private concerns—for a fee. Congress wants to know who he knows.

Reporters and photographers had a brush with the General at Washington Union Station when he and a party returned from a cruise on a fruit company vessel to southern waters.

The General heatedly told them that each guest had paid his own way. Then the reporters got into the subject of the business-getters.

President Truman said that he would let General Vaughan be called if Congress wanted him to testify at a public hearing.

A Republican Representative Shafter of Michigan, has urged President Truman to fire his long-time friend. Two army generals have already been suspended by Army Secretary Gray.

"Vaughan brags that he knows the inside situation," Mr. Shafter declared. "There's as much reason to suspend him as the other generals."

1950 CAMPAIGN SHAPING

The Issues Begin to Emerge For Congressional Vote

ISSUES for the Congressional election campaigns next year are already beginning to take shape. Republicans expect that the Democrats will try to capitalize on the failure of the 81st Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law and pass a bill more favorable to organized labor.

Assuming that the Truman program will make little or no headway this year, the G.O.P. expects the party in power to exploit the fact that the Congress failed to enact the social legislation, national health insurance, the civil rights program, and agricultural assistance.

Present prospects, according to G.O.P. observers, are that the Democrats, backed by organized labor, will go into next year's campaign demanding more favorable legislation for labor, health insurance and farmers as the main issues. It is all of 16 months before the Congressional election of 1950, but organized labor has already started to collect a war chest.

TRUMAN'S MANY ADVISERS

Keynesian Formula Urged By New Deal Democrats

MR. TRUMAN does not lack for diversity of advice on how he should tackle the economic problem. The New Deal wing of the Democratic Party is credited with efforts to have the Administration repeat the Keynesian formula of public works and public investment as a cure for recession. This is represented in the proposals of Senators Sparkman of Alabama, Murray of Montana and Humphrey of Minnesota for a 15 billion dollar appropriation of federal funds, part of which would be used to guarantee private investment.

There are powerful demands of government action to bolster the economy and create employment. Walter Reuther, president of the C.I.O. Automotive Works, is one of the most vocal sponsors of such action. Administration officials seem to side with the view that if management will cut prices it will tap a heavy reservoir of spending power. They also believe that if organized labor would content itself with a moderate fourth round wage increase, it would not cause another rise in the cost of goods and services.

Dr. Edwin Nourse, head of the President's economic advisory board, believes that "we may take off some of the fat but we shall not die and need not really suffer." President Truman, it would appear, feels that Uncle Sam could also lose some of that avoirdupois without hurting.

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LONDON LETTER

Unjust Fate And A Broken Bottle Hex Irish Golfer At Sandwich

By P. O'D.

London.

AS A WAY of spending a hot summer's day there is a lot to be said for watching championship golf. You can do as much or as little as you like, and there is always something happening, whether you decide to grudge about the course after some particular pair of players, or simply sit at some point with a good wide view, and let the procession come past you, performing as it goes.

At Sandwich last week, watching the third and fourth rounds of the British Open, I did a little of both—as did most other people. It was a perfect day for sitting, and a perfect place among the grass-covered sandhills of that lovely course, with the blue waters of the Channel—really blue for once—sparkling in the sun. But Bobby Locke was a magnet that drew most people along at some stage or other of his Olympian progress.

There were other famous players, too, each with his gallery big or small; and there was the Irishman from Kildare, Bradshaw, of whom and his home course hardly anyone had ever heard, but who came within an ace of winning. He tied with Locke and was beaten in the play-off, but he might well have won if it hadn't been for one of those queer freaks of fortune which always beset someone or other on such occasions.

At one hole his drive, bouncing just off the fairway, landed in the half of a broken beer-bottle some careless roisterer had thrown there. Poor Bradshaw couldn't lift and drop. Nor did any spectator have the good sense and gumption to step up and say, "This is my beer-bottle and I want to keep it as a souvenir," or any other nonsense of the kind, picking it up and shaking the ball out as he said so, and thus enabling Bradshaw to play without penalty.

Poor Bradshaw had to try to play the ball out. He did this, but it meant the loss of a stroke—with possibly two or three more in his emotional reaction against the injustice of fate. So he merely tied, and Locke won the 36-hole play-off by the wide margin of 12 strokes, playing golf as nearly perfect as one could ever hope to see.

There is little doubt that the best golfer at the meeting won, and this, I suppose, is what open championships are intended to establish. But the hearts of the spectators were with Bradshaw; and there were few who would not have been glad to see him take the Cup back to Kildare with him—probably to such gargantuan potations as Kildare has never before known. And Kildare sounds like a place where they might know quite a lot about potatoes.

Pride of Edinburgh

EDINBURGH is a beautiful city—one doesn't have to be a Scotsman to think so—and its special pride is Princes Street, the long terrace which looks across the trees and lawns and flowers of Princes Gardens to Castle Rock and the tall buildings of the Royal Mile. "Only half a street," say the critics who want to make Scotsmen angry, but that of course is its special charm, the fact that it is built up on only one side, and for all its length presents so superb a view on the other.

Now comes Sir Patrick Abercrombie, the celebrated town-planner, to say that the buildings of Princes Street are undistinguished or downright ugly and should be rebuilt, and to propose nothing less than turning the street into a three-decker arrangement—a new road just below it as a promenade and car-park, and hidden away beneath that a third road along which through traffic can be diverted.

Sir Patrick plans also to remove the noise and smoke of the railway line that runs through the gardens, the chief blemish on the scene. To this end he proposes that the line should be used only for suburban traffic, and that this should be elec-

trified. All other trains should be turned away to one of the other railway stations of the city. He has further plans for the removal of the factories that crowd close around Holyrood Palace and disfigure with their smoke that great national memorial.

Brief Conversion

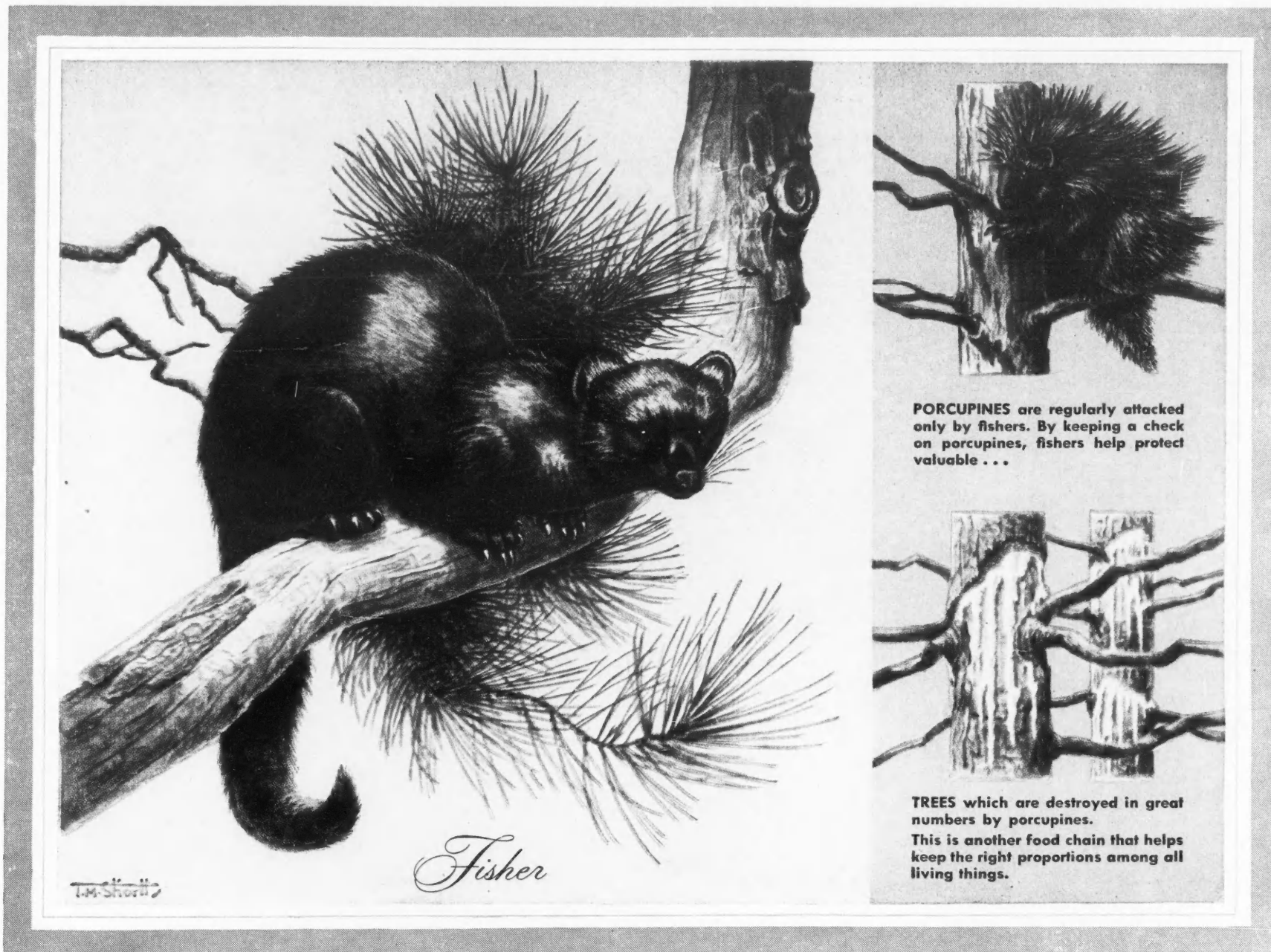
QUITE a lot of exultation has been displayed by Conservatives and Liberals, with a corresponding depression among Socialists, over the defection of Lord Milverton from the Socialist ranks. He certainly staged it in a way to give it the fullest dramatic effect. He got up in the House of Lords during the debate on the Steel Bill, expressed in pungent terms his disagreement with the policy of the government, and walking across the floor of the House sat down among the Liberal peers—the way you might change your seat in a cinema if the man behind were sneezing down your neck.

It is not surprising that Lord Milverton should have deserted the Party. The really surprising thing is that he should ever have joined it—which he did only 18 months ago. He is an eminent colonial administrator, whose declaration of Socialist faith was so warmly welcomed by the government that it promptly made him a peer. It was a startling conversion, but a brief one.

Lord Milverton's explanation is that he thought he was joining a crusade, but found himself a camp follower in a rake's progress. He said he was unwilling to be a silent passenger on that sinister journey; and he hinted that he was not by any

means the only member of the Party to feel grave apprehensions about the future of the nation, if the government should be returned to power and should continue on its present course.

No wonder Socialists feel rather hurt. No wonder their opponents rejoice. But the greatest wonder of all still is what the deuce Lord Milverton was doing in that galley. Getting a peerage, the scoffers may suggest, but that of course is nonsense in his case. Peerages are not by any means the prizes they used to be, and he probably didn't even want the one he was given, but accepted it as he would any other political appointment. Just part of the job.



'NATURE IN BALANCE' IS *Nature Unspoiled*

PORCUPINES DESTROY great numbers of trees by eating off the bark right around the trunk. The fisher is one of the few animals able to successfully attack porcupines and they help to keep them from increasing too rapidly. As one porcupine can kill over an acre of valuable timber, the importance of fishers is obvious. Added to this is their value as fur-bearing animals. To-day fishers have disappeared from most of their southern range and are to be found only in remote areas. They should be carefully protected, for the part they play in keeping nature in balance is of great importance.

Remember, nature in balance is nature unspoiled.

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THE YUKON FUTURE

(Continued from Page 3)

trated, is at present shipped almost 2,000 miles via Whitehorse and Skagway, by river barge, railroad and ship, to the smelter at Bradley, Idaho, and still yields a profit. Prospecting on a large scale is also being carried out in other parts of the Territory, notably south of Whitehorse, where the Noranda Company is undertaking a two-year survey with diamond drills of a fairly promising copper area.

But no amount of prospecting alone will lead to the exploitation of the Yukon's vast mineral resources unless at the same time communications are improved, local sources of coal and waterpower resources developed and, if possible, a local smelter built. Communications are the most important problem. The existing river, road, rail and air services have served the Territory fairly well so far, but they will be quite inadequate if new mining areas are opened up. Increased air services are only part of the answer.

The air is ideal for speeding up the mapping of the Territory and prospecting for new mineral deposits. But once a worthwhile deposit has been located, the bringing in of heavy machinery and supplies to work it and the shipping out of ores or concentrate can only be done efficiently and economically by road or water transportation. The Federal Government has made a good start by building an all-year motor road from Min-

to (235 miles north down the Yukon River from Whitehorse) to the Mayo district, which, it is hoped, will be completed this year. This road, which is to be a link in the projected Whitehorse-Dawson all-year road, will be a stimulus to further mineral developments in the Mayo district, and will shorten by 300 miles the transportation of ore, machinery and supplies to and from Whitehorse.

Even if transportation services are improved, however, the absence of a local smelter will restrict the exploitation of the Yukon's mineral wealth, since the long haul out to the nearest smelter will be too costly for all but the richest mines. For this reason everyone in the Yukon is hoping that the prospecting at present in progress for base metals will result in the discovery of deposits large enough to justify the initial expense of erecting a smelter either in the Whitehorse or Mayo districts. Fuel and power, the lack of which in the past would have been a most serious obstacle to the building of a smelter, are now available or soon can be. The Federal Government is at present assisting in the development of the Tantalus Butte Coal mine at Carmacks, on the Yukon River some 200 miles below Whitehorse. This mine, which yields a fairly high-grade bituminous coal, was reopened last year—it had been worked spasmodically and unprofitably in the past—and is estimated to contain enough coal to meet the foreseeable requirements of the Territory for the next 75 years. In addition, the government and private industry have been surveying suitable sites for hydro-electric plants.

Trapping is the second industry of the Yukon. The Territory is fortunate in being one of the richest fur-trapping areas in Canada, its principal fur-bearing animals being fisher, marten, lynx, mink, fox, beaver, and muskrat. An increase in the trapping of fisher, marten, lynx, mink and fox pelts is impracticable owing to the breeding habits of these animals. But the two most plentiful fur-bearers in the Yukon, the beaver and the muskrat are ideal subjects for fur management; and the harvesting of these two animals should be strictly controlled and only an agreed annual surplus removed. A plan for control on these lines is at present under consideration in Dawson. Under such a plan, owing to the prolific breeding habits of the beaver in particular, it should soon be possible to increase gradually and progressively the annual surplus of skins to be harvested, and consequently the revenue from this source.

Open To Tourists

The third industry of the Yukon is the tourist trade, which is already expanding as a result of the opening of the Alaska Highway this year to tourist travel. There is no reason why eventually the Territory should not become one of the great tourist areas in North America, as famous as Jasper or Lake Louise, for it has much to offer. There are hundreds of miles of magnificently wild and unspoiled beautiful country, mountains, glaciers, lakes and rivers; the two-day sail on one of the Yukon River stern-wheelers from Whitehorse to Dawson is as interesting and enjoyable a river trip as can be found on this continent.

The main tourist attraction will eventually be the proposed Klauene Lake National Park. This area, which includes the entire St. Elias mountain range, the highest in Canada (Mt. Logan is 19,850 ft. high), lies 150 miles northwest of Whitehorse on the Alaska Highway and is at present a Territorial Game Sanctuary. As soon as additional tourist accommodation has been built in the area it is hoped to make it a National Park. When this is done, it will be the second largest National Park in Canada, 10,000 square miles in area—over twice the size of Jasper Park.

The improvement of existing and the building of new tourist accommodation all along the Highway and in other parts of the Territory likely to attract tourists will, however, be necessary if the tourist potentialities of the Yukon are to be fully realized.

It is important from a national viewpoint that they should be, for the vast majority of visitors to the area will always be Americans on their way to or from Alaska, who will spend precious U.S. dollars. But the most urgent need of all is a matter outside the Territory's control, the improvement of the appallingly bad approach road to the Highway from Edmonton to Dawson Creek, on which, however, work is at present in progress.

For "Stock-Piling"

There is, therefore, every reason to hope that the Yukon will make an important contribution to the Canadian economy through the expansion of its tourist industry, an increase in its fur-trapping, and above all in the exploitation on an ever-increasing scale of its potentially vast mineral wealth. As the Yukon is one of the remaining undeveloped reservoirs of base metals in North America, progress in the development of its mineral resources will certainly, in view of the present U.S. program of "stock-piling" strategic raw materials, be watched with keen interest from across the border.

But if the Yukon is to play its proper part in the Canadian economy, additional population will be required. There is no reason why immigration should not take place on the

necessary scale, as the climate is not as harsh as its reputation might indicate and life in the Territory possesses many attractions. The majority of immigrants, however, must be prepared to go into mining; logging and farming have no future by them-

selves and can only be developed to supply an expanding mining industry. And the immigrants must be young and strong in body and mind. For the Yukon is still a rugged, challenging country where "surely the weak shall perish and only the fit survive".



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SCIENCE FRONT

"Scare" Treatment For Alcoholics May Be Provided By New Drug

By DR. EDWARD BOOTH

THAT consideration of the problems posed by alcoholism is developing in our day along somewhat extraordinary lines is outstandingly revealed in two recently noted happenings.

First, a lay reaction: the move of Florida's J. E. Webb, proprietor of Webb City, a huge drugstore with a liquor department grossing annual sales of \$2,000,000, with a net profit of \$100,000; Mr. Webb is reported: "I began mentally to follow those bottles home, and realized the trouble they could, and did, cause!" He suddenly decided to, and did, shut down that department. "When he reached home in his mind's eye," ran a related editorial, "he realized that as a decent citizen not utterly bereft of the powers of imagination he had to get out of the liquor business!"

Accredited figures on this continent set the liquor bill for the United States at \$9,640,000,000 for 1947, with Canada a modest \$525,000,000 for the same year.

Second, science at work: the new drug compound tetraethylthiuram disulphide, popularly known under its Danish trade name Antabuse.

Of Antabuse and its possible usefulness at this time in the treatment of alcoholism, Dr. J. K. W. Ferguson, Professor of Pharmacology, University of Toronto, writes thus in a leading medical periodical:

"Many alcoholics and their relatives have learned from the press of the intriguing properties of antabuse for treatment of alcoholism. Already doctors have been importuned to obtain the drug and start administering it. We strongly recommend that any doctor who contemplates prescribing this drug should, after taking it, try the effect of alcohol on himself in the presence of a medical colleague prepared to spend a few hours in attendance. The severity of the cutaneous vasodilatation which follows the ingestion of a few ounces of whisky after a course of antabuse, must be seen or felt to be appreciated. The impact, even on a normal vascular system, is 'formidable.' As yet no antidote has been discovered which will abort an unduly severe reaction. What would happen to a patient with cardiovascular disease who was subjected to this reaction is still a matter for speculation.

Potential Hazard

No large body of experience with the drug is available for guidance. It seems likely that antabuse will prove valuable in the management of certain cases of chronic alcoholism. In the meantime it should be recognized as a potential hazard to health."

The problem of alcoholism is not single, but includes a vast variety of conditions of tremendous moment," writes psychiatrist J. D. Dewan, M.D. "The etiology of alcoholism embraces the intricate nature of personality. Reports to date on antabuse do not indicate this chemical as specific for alcoholism; clinical trial may prove it of value as an aversion drug. Abstinence, encouraged by the drug, would conceivably aid the patient while he is learning to deal with his problems. That antabuse itself is the answer to alcoholism, is extremely unlikely."

It should then be emphasized that antabuse is probably not a specific for alcoholism. It may prove a valuable adjunct. Clinics have already been set up on this continent where intensive study is being conducted on its therapeutic application and effects. Time will be required for a proper evaluation.

The following appears on the label of a bottle of antabuse tablets from a leading manufacturer: "Indications: Adjunctive therapy in alcoholism. When taken 12 hours or longer after the ingestion of antabuse, alcohol will produce violent flushing of the face, palpitation, pulsating headache, elevated pulse rate, hyperventilation

and frequently nausea and vomiting. Must be taken regularly if alcoholism is to be controlled and the craving eliminated."

A report in a current issue of a leading medical publication, on experiences with experimental administration of antabuse to alcoholics, illustrates the potent nature of the drug. "Additional phenomena encountered" included "a patient who requested more alcohol than he was offered as an initial dose. It had been his consistent custom to begin an alcoholic bout by drinking two glasses of undiluted whisky one after the

other. He was allowed to drink 2 oz. of whisky initially. Additional 1½ oz. doses were allowed half an hour and one hour later at the insistence of the patient who showed only mild effects at this time. The total intake over the period of an hour, was 5 oz. of whisky.

"Even this amount was only about one-third of the alcohol that he would have ordinarily consumed within the first fifteen minutes had he been allowed to drink it at his own rate. Ten minutes after taking the last dose of whisky, his breathing became progressively slower and within one minute ceased altogether. Breathing was re-established by artificial respiration and oxygen, respirations remaining slow for the next 30 minutes, when he began to vomit.

"At this time the measured venous alcohol concentration was 62 mgm. per 100 ml. He vomited repeatedly for the next four and one-half hours. The following day, the patient stated that no previous hangovers, some of

which had included delirium tremens, approached in intensity the effect of 5 oz. of alcohol ingested following the administration of antabuse."

These experiences, the investigators concluded, show that the factors concerned in the rate of accumulation of alcohol in the blood appear to be partly responsible for the severity of symptoms developed when a certain quantity of alcohol is administered after antabuse has been previously given.

Serious Consequences

Antabuse is not given until it is known that the patient is free of alcohol. Serious consequences are to be expected if the drug is taken while there are appreciable amounts of alcohol in the body. It must not be given to "sober up" an alcoholic.

His Holiness the Pope is reportedly urging the return of his clergy to the preaching of hell fire—as a deterrent obviously to man's currently persist-

ent tendency toward wickedness. The question arises as to the possibilities of antabuse as a "scare" treatment for alcoholics, the placing of a more potent and inescapable "pay-day" for indulgence over their heads than heretofore—or its serious application as a bolstering up of the morale of well-inclined addicts who, desiring ardently to be cured, lack the moral determination to hold out when the calls of the "habit" arise, until the physical and psychic self have returned to normal health and can carry on without the deceptive boost of the impostor, alcohol.

Perhaps antabuse may serve in both capacities—it might happily be so. It still appears that one can scare hell out of some men—some men at least. Fear has power! The psychiatrists will soon learn the proper technique in either case, one hopes. The purely physical angle will probably hold little of difficulty for the researchers.



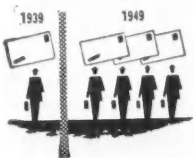
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The development of Sehl Engineering is a typical Canadian success story. Only 14 years ago, Mr. Sehl, with one assistant, began operating a small tool and die shop in Kitchener. Its expansion has been spectacular, with new lines of production added, new departments established and new plants built. Today the company, with 90 employees, is fast becoming one of the leading metal producing concerns in the country.

THE WORLD TODAY

First German Vote In 17 Years: World Shipping Strikes Next?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE FIRST free German election since Hitler's seizure of power in 1933 is to be held in Western Germany on August 14. One might go further and say that it will be the first free election since 1928 — for Nazi intimidation became a powerful factor in German politics after that date.

We should not expect too much from this event. It would be folly to believe that because the Germans are holding a truly free and democratic election — under Allied auspices — they have become democrats.

Perhaps not very many of them will consciously vote in 1949 in a way they believe would please their particular occupying authority, as they might have done in 1946. But we cannot learn from this election how many of them would vote if they could for extreme nationalist or neo-fascist parties, simply because we are not allowing such groups to make any open appeal.

They are trying to get around our prohibition by running as "independents", declaring that "those who stand for German unity, honor and the rights to which they are entitled as a decent, illustrious and highly-civilized people" should vote for independent candidates. But the difficulties of pulling a big vote with such

they turned over all of the values of their previous civilization.

They have believed immoderately in the Kaiser, in the big business barons of the Stinnes type, and in Hitler. In war they passed from immense victories to utter defeat. In the greater part they are today a morally, politically and economically bankrupt people.

It will take a long time and the most favorable conditions for them to put down new roots, establish new values, and become good democrats. But conditions are not favorable, with their country split and occupied and their basic economic situation much worse than that of Britain.

Any honest German government would have to tell them that they must resign themselves for the present to a much lower living standard than they knew before, and must work their passage, to become trusted members of the Western European community, if they are to gain support in rectifying their frontiers. It will be much easier for politicians to outbid each other in attributing their troubles to British jealousy of their export competition and French determination to keep Germany weak and divided; to seek to play off the Western Powers against the Soviets;

mented by 1000 persons a day slipping through the Iron Curtain from the Soviet zone—is the most unstable and vulnerable part of the electorate. No party can claim to have hitherto secured their allegiance though at previous elections for the State Parliaments, the County Councils, and for the urban Councils the Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats made countless promises to the refugees—promises which they have not fulfilled.

The weight of this floating vote is put at between 12 and 20 per cent of the registered voters. This percentage can, if preponderantly attracted by one of the three above mentioned parties, give either the Christian Democrats or the Social Democrats a narrow, but safe, working majority in the *Bundestag*. If the smallest party, the Free Democrats—a German version of the radical wing of the British Liberals—should secure substantial refugee support it might gain the balance of power in an eventual coalition.

No Attraction

The very weak parties of the Right in Bavaria and Lower Saxony hold no attraction for the refugees, because they are bound to champion the rights and privileges of all property owners, from whom the refugees desire to obtain help through the continually deferred procedure of "equalization of war burdens." Neither have the Communists a chance to secure the support of the refugees. The leaders of the Communist Party in the Western zones have demonstrated too clearly their subordination to the Cominform, and Soviet Russia and Cominform-ruled Czechoslovakia and Poland are regarded by the refugees as the authors of their misfortune.

The very close rivalry between the Social Democrats and of the Christian Democrats may tempt them to make reckless promises to the refugees. Roughly speaking these two parties can each rely on a hard core of approximately 30 per cent of the votes cast. 10 per cent of the votes are disputed territory between them, and a further 15 per cent will be shared by the Communists and the Free Democrats. The remaining 15 per cent are the virtual casting vote of the refugees. They are desperate and cannot live any longer on hope deferred.

The living conditions of the refugees have hitherto eluded careful observation and study by impartial and fair-minded foreign visitors to Germany because these unfortunate victims of Hitler's craving for an unlimited extension of the German frontiers were mainly quartered on outlying villages and small towns in rural districts of Schleswig Holstein, Lower Saxony and the northern half of Bavaria.

A minority of refugees who are living in cities and industrial areas are perhaps physically worse off, but exist in a mentally and morally more tolerable environment than the 6 millions who have been dumped on rural Germany. The refugees living in densely populated and bomb-damaged cities and industrial areas share with the original citizens all the discomforts and privations of postwar conditions. They are housed together in partly-destroyed or only superficially repaired flats, in cellars, in converted air raid shelters, in dismantled factories and in Nissen huts.

Galling Experience

They receive the same ration cards, suffer from the same lack of fuel in winter, and share with their hosts the galling experience of passing on the way to and from their work the numerous well-stocked shops with their much-too-high-priced goods. They lead the life of war victims amongst comrades in distress who have during intensive periods of bombing passed through horrors not less poignant than expulsion from one's homestead and deportation in cattle trucks in midwinter to an unknown destination.

In order to appreciate the danger of the political game the party organizers are trying to pull off and to understand the political and social aspects of the much more significant rural refugee problem it is necessary to contrast this experience of the

minority in the urban areas with the conditions in which the overwhelming majority of "expellees" from the East are living in the villages of Western Germany.

Refugees who have not succeeded in obtaining permanent employment in heavy industry (mining, steel works, chemical works) receive the lowest ration card entitling them to the same rations as unemployed town dwellers or people unfit for work. They live in overcrowded quarters

disastrous phenomenon, hitherto unknown in the social history of Germany; the twin-souled village. As a social community the homogeneous German village is disintegrating into two antagonistic sections; the natives and the refugees. In every village the most energetic elements of the native population are waging administrative warfare against the refugees. The politically influential members of the community who predominate in the local housing committees and in other municipal bodies spare no efforts to get rid of the refugees quartered on them and to crowd the unwelcome new inhabitants into as few houses as possible, thus accentuating the feelings of envy, isolation and embitterment.

Tension

These conditions of tension in rural Germany cannot be permanently improved by the projected redistribution of a small section of the refugees among the West German states, or the moving of 300,000 to the French Zone. This operation will only touch the fringe of the problem, because in the average village in the British zone there are at least 30 per cent refugees while in the French zone this average is about 5 per cent. In many German villages the figures are far more distressing: we find up to 60 per cent of refugees and 40 per cent of native inhabitants.

Having waited for four years for a "new deal"—the much-talked-about "equalization of the war burden," it appears that it will be the fate of the German refugees to become a political pawn. For it is being said that whoever can capture the refugee vote will rule Germany—and the vote of these up-rooted and embittered people is not likely to be for moderation.



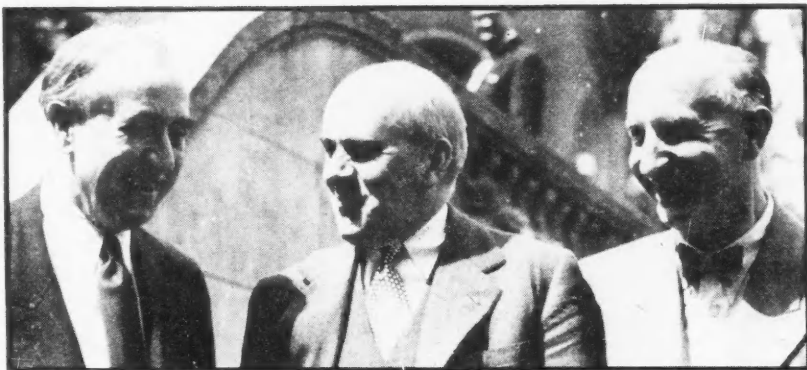
STRONGEST POLITICIAN in Germany after election August 14 may be Kurt Schumacher, leader of Social Democrats. He is dour and rather uncompromising, would be a difficult figure in a coalition.

in houses in which the peasants—owner-farmers—carry on a pre-war, carefree existence. These peasants possess undamaged houses, fields, gardens, fruit trees and plenty of stable space for goats, cows, pigs, geese, ducks and chickens.

Contrast

Next door to this opulence the refugee lives crowded into bare, cold, and drafty rooms or garrets with practically no furniture worth speaking of, and must pass the door of the well-stocked, spacious larder of his landlord. While the refugee can, if he is lucky, secure on his ration card food to the value of 2,000 calories per day, the family of the landlord lives on 4,000 to 5,000 calories each per day. The same galling contrast applies with equal force to furniture, linen, crockery, clothes and other essential components of a civilized existence.

These contrasts have produced a



U. S. HIGH COMMISSIONER for Germany, John J. McCloy (centre) taking over General Clay's job in new Allied set-up, meets Ernst Reuter (left) Lord Mayor of West Berlin, one of most attractive figures in German politics, and Dr. Suhr, chairman of Berlin Council.

a loose organization are obvious, and the nationalists and neo-nazis should not be written off if they fail to do so this time.

Most close observers of German politics agree that the three main parties, the Social Democrats (roughly similar to the British Labor Party but more influenced by Marxism), the Christian Democrats (to the right of the British Conservatives) and the Liberal Democrats (still further to the right), have not gained any broad following among the people.

There is little confidence in the "old men", the pre-1933 party leaders, and few inspiring young leaders have developed. There is even less confidence that the winning party in the election can actually rule Germany for the Germans, since the country remains under foreign occupation authorities who have reserved wide powers to themselves.

Even if real democracy could be developed under a military occupation, the Germans are poor material for it. When they had a monarchy it was an absolute one. When they turned to a republic they went to the extreme of setting up 38 parties. When they carried out a revolution,

and to cry for a revival of German strength to regain the lost territories.

As if the mental, moral and physical condition of the native population of Western Germany were not enough, there has been dumped on them some seven million destitute Germans expelled from the eastern territory seized by the Soviets for their satellite Poland, from the Sudetenland, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Rumania. A correspondent, formerly with the well-known *Vossische Zeitung* in Berlin in pre-Hitler days, tells in the following dispatch of the role which these dispossessed and wretched people may play in German politics. It is hardly likely that it will be a moderate one.

REFUGEES MAY DECIDE

Party Which Captures Protest Vote Of Uprooted Germans May Rule

(From a German Correspondent)

THE party organizers are now making plans to capture the biggest electoral prize, Germany's floating vote, the refugees. This section of the population—some 7 millions, aug-

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OPENS SEPTEMBER 13th

ASTROLOGICAL GRAPH

TIME—FROM MONTH TO SECOND—AND PHASES OF THE MOON

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WORLD SHIPPING STRIKES?

By WILSON WOODSIDE

IN MARSEILLES the other day what is claimed to be the first "real" international union was formed. It is the International Seamen's and Dockers' Union, sponsored by the W.F.T.U., now completely in Communist hands since the withdrawal of the British T.U.C., the American C.I.O., Canadian C.C.L. and the non-Communist union organizations of 30 other countries.

This is the realization of a long-planned Communist scheme for carrying out crippling world-wide strikes against sea-borne trade. It was clearly foreshadowed in 1946 when the W.F.T.U. tried to develop an American dock strike into a transatlantic one.

Fortunately the realization of the plan comes a little late. The American seamen have cleaned out the Communist leadership from their National Maritime Union, the American east coast longshoremen have done the same, the Communist-led Canadian Seamen's Union is on its last legs with its repudiation by the Trades and Labor Congress, and even the British dockers who have been striking in London and other ports are not believed to be strongly Communist.

Australian-Born Agitator

The American west coast longshoremen remain, however, under the Communist leadership of the notorious Australian-born agitator, Harry Bridges, and in a propagandistic move to show that the "workers" of America stand in the "peace front" against the Wall Street-Marshall Plan "imperialists", the W.F.T.U. has made Bridges the president of the new international.

The Communists claim a membership for this body of three-quarters of a million "on every ocean and in every port of the world"; and un-



HARRY BRIDGES, Australian Communist, long a stormy figure in American waterfront politics, has been made head of new International Seamen's and Dockers' Union created by the Soviet-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions.

doubtedly they can make a great deal of trouble. Marshall Plan shipments are an obvious target for their sabotage. In the meantime, they are talking up support for the Canadian Seamen's Union strike.

Bridges' union is still affiliated with the C.I.O., but it is highly unlikely that the latter, which has taken a leading part in bucking the W.F.T.U. with a new non-Communist world trade union organization, and is putting strong pressure on its remaining leftist-controlled unions, will permit this affiliation to continue much longer.

Greek People Keep Smiling Despite Impossible Prices

By KEITH BUTLER

Greece today besides being torn by civil war is a land of strikes and starvation. Prices are high—300 times pre-war—but wages have been kept low, government and U.S. economic advisers asserting that any increase would merely spiral prices still higher. A third of the national budget goes to fight the guerrillas in addition to the million-dollar-a-day aid from the U.S.

Only the ending of the war and full-scale reconstruction can bring Greek economy anywhere near normal.

Athens.

IT'S A good thing the sunshine is cheap in Greece. Nothing else is. And while prices are high—maybe the highest in Europe this side of the Iron Curtain—wages are still very low.

That's why Greece is a land of strikes, of poverty and semi-starvation, of smiling, singing, generous people who never know how they are going to make ends meet from one month to the next. Why are the poor always so much more generous than the rich? A poor Greek peasant will put his family's food supply for the week on the table to give hospitality

to visiting strangers. And the gesture is so free and unstinting that you might never guess that the family may starve the rest of the week after you have left.

Greek hospitality is deservedly renowned. I have been warmed and overwhelmed by it in the remotest mountain villages, where the guerrilla war rages around only a few miles away and the lives and scanty property of the peasants are in constant danger.

How the Greeks make ends meet is the unsolved mystery of modern Greece. Here are a few prices, average ones from the markets of Athens and Salonika, to show the cost of living: Butter, \$2.00 per lb. Meat average, \$1.30 per lb. Tea, \$4.00 per lb. Eggs, 12-25 cents each. Nylon stockings, \$14.00 a pair. Men's shoes, \$20-\$40. Shirts, cotton, \$6.00; silk, \$14. Suits, ready made, poor material, \$72; made to measure, Greek material, \$100; made to measure, English material, \$240.

Woollen materials are always the most expensive in Greece. Silk is locally grown, but most wool has to be imported.

But against these prices are the low Greek wages. The average wage of a bus driver or conductor in Athens is about \$88 per month inclusive. A bank clerk or civil servant of about 10 years' service gets the same. Few

Greek shopgirls earn more than \$48 a month. A senior civil servant or head of department in a bank only gets about \$160 a month. In the provinces wages are even lower. A worker in the light industries in Volos only makes about \$40 a month. A taxicab driver in Athens earns \$100 a month in a good season.

With this huge gap between prices and wages, the big mystery is how do the Greeks make ends meet. The answer is in their low standard of living and feeding.

The clerk or bus conductor earning \$88 a month can afford meat for his family only twice a month. The rest of the time they live on bean soup or boiled greens and bread. For many it is a case of beans morning and evening, day in, day out. Before, the soup was made more palatable with olive oil, which is one of Greece's home products. Now oil has risen to the price of \$1.00 per lb. weight. The Greek working classes have been more hit by the increased price of oil than by anything else. The government, with U.S. help, has been importing seed oil to mix with the olive oil in an effort to lower the price.

At Wits' End

But the average Greek is still at his wits' end to know how to make ends meet. Mostly he does it by taking on an additional part-time job in the evening after his main employment of the day is over. A civil servant may work in a travel agency in the evenings. A bus driver drives a taxi at night, and sleeps between fares. But most Greeks still say they can just get enough to eat, without leaving any margin for clothes and other items.

In the provinces, in towns like Volos and Salonika, prices are, if anything, higher than in Athens, though wages are lower. There, 90 per cent of the workers are heavily in debt—to the tradesmen, to their firms, to banks, to anyone who will lend them money to keep them and their families going until better times return and prices get back to normal. But all of them are saying: "We can last like this to the end of the year, maybe. But after that . . ." Already huge waves of strikes are anticipated in the late summer of this year.

The government and the U.S. economic advisers are firmly resolved not to increase wages. They claim it would merely lead to still higher prices, in a vicious spiral. They hope the end of the guerrilla war and the prospect of full-scale reconstruction will restore Greek economy to normal. With normal production and trade restored, the experts hope that Greece's chronic wages and prices spiral will be controlled and brought down to livable proportions.

Heavy Taxes

For the Communist guerrilla war is behind this and all the other plagues of Greece. One-third of the Greek national budget goes to support the nation's war against the guerrillas, in addition to the U.S. aid pouring into Greece at the rate of one million dollars per day. The Greek people's contribution has to be made with taxes—high and increasing. To balance the budget, Finance Minister Helmis is obliged continually to impose new taxes, new capital levies, new property tax increases. Many of these levies come out of the blue, often assessed retrogressively back to 1941, and confront the Greek merchant or businessman with unanticipated taxation amounting to hundreds of dollars per month. Under these conditions no Greek businessman or shopkeeper can budget from one month to the next. To meet the fresh taxes and cover himself against further unexpected ones he raises the prices of his goods—and the spiral makes one loop more.

As prices rise (they are now over 300 times as high as they were before the war) it is the families of the men fighting the guerrilla in the mountains who are hardest hit. Anxiety as to whether his family is starving dominates the Greek soldier's thoughts. If there is no relief from this gnawing anxiety by 1950, despair of Greek soldier and civilian may add a new factor to the Greek struggle.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

DIRECTORS

C. R. WHITEHEAD, President
NORMAN J. DAWES, Vice-President
HUGH MACKAY
W. TAYLOR-BAILEY
HON. LUCIEN MORAUD, K.C.
O. B. THORNTON, O.B.E.
W. J. WHITEHEAD

Directors' Report to the Shareholders

GENTLEMEN:—

The financial position of the Company at 30th April, 1949, and the results from the operations for the year ended that date are shown by the accompanying Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts.

Profits for the year amounted to \$555,653.74 after providing for depreciation and Government taxes and compares with profits last year of \$469,576.07.

Pursuant to Special By-Law "E" of the Company sanctioned by the Shareholders 26th August 1948 and to Supplementary Letters Patent confirming the said Special By-Law granted by the Secretary of State 9th September 1948, the Company's shares were subdivided on a basis of five for one so that the Company's capital stock now comprises 525,000 Common Shares of which 349,515 are presently issued and outstanding.

The Company's plants are operating efficiently, machinery and equipment are, as far as practical, being kept up to date and adequate provision has been made for depreciation and obsolescence.

The Directors feel that the satisfactory results for the year as disclosed in the Financial Statements submitted to you are largely due to the loyal support, co-operation and efficiency of the officers and employees of the Company and, on behalf of the Board, I take pleasure in expressing our appreciation and thanks.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors.

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD,

President.

THREE RIVERS, QUE., 2nd JULY, 1949.

BALANCE SHEET

as at 30th April, 1949

ASSETS

Current Assets:—		
Cash on Hand and in Bank	\$	17,599.87
Dominion of Canada and Provincial Bonds with interest accrued—less reserve (Approximate Market Value \$2,361,319.53)		2,119,382.03
Accounts and Bills Receivable—less reserves		964,653.65
Inventories as determined and certified by the Management—Raw Cotton partly manufactured and manufactured stock, at cost or market value, whichever was the lower, less reserves. Supplies and Chemicals at average cost and not over replacement value		1,638,903.35
Property:—		\$4,740,538.90
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Machinery, etc., at cost, less amounts written off		12,950,721.89
Less: Depreciation and Obsolescence provided		10,678,276.94
Investments:—		2,272,444.95
Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies		222,160.26
Bonds and Common Stocks of Canadian Companies with interest accrued		15,163.74
(Approximate Market Value \$15,462.74)		237,324.00
Deferred Assets:—		
Unexpired Insurance, Prepaid Taxes, etc.		85,992.21
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax		29,059.56
		\$7,365,359.62

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:—		
Accounts and Bills Payable	\$	293,946.30
Bank and Call Loans—secured		355,000.00
Operating Expenses and Accrued Wages		456,292.49
Provision for Municipal and other Taxes		586,779.27
Bond Interest Accrued		10,849.32
Provision for Bond Sinking Fund due 31st January 1950		200,000.00
First Mortgage Bonds:—		\$1,896,867.38
Authorized		\$3,000,000.00
Issued: Series "A"		
4½% Bonds due 1st February 1951	\$	1,000,000.00
Less: Provision for Sinking Fund due 31st January 1950 and Funds deposited with Trustee for Bondholders		440,250.00
Provision for Research, Plant Improvements and Contingencies		559,750.00
Capital Stock:—		1,000,000.00
Authorized:—		
325,000 shares of No Par Value		
Issued:—		
349,515 shares fully paid		2,000,000.00
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax		29,059.56
Earned Surplus:—		
General Reserve		500,000.00
Balance as at 30th April 1949		1,379,682.68
		\$7,365,359.62

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD, Director
NORMAN J. DAWES, Director

Montreal, 30th June 1949.

Verified as per our report of this date.

(Signed) RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended 30th April, 1949

Net Profit for the year ended 30th April 1949 before providing for the undistributed items	\$1,827,916.70
Revenue from Investments	64,478.10
Profit on Sale of Investments	25,337.50
	1,917,732.30
Depreciation on Property and Plant	\$ 687,751.77
Bond Interest	44,753.73
Directors' Fees	6,360.00
Legal Fees	13,503.82
Executive Salaries	46,255.42
Provision for Government Taxes	490,000.00
Tax on Inventory Reserve provided under the Excess Profits Tax Act	73,453.82
Net Profit for the year transferred to Surplus Account	\$ 555,653.74

EARNED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

As at 30th April, 1949

Balance at credit 1st May, 1948	\$1,113,335.45
Deduct:—	
Adjustment affecting prior year	1,945.10
	1,111,390.35
Add:—	
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax repaid	27,202.09
Net Profit for the year ended 30th April 1949	555,653.74
	1,694,246.18
Deduct:—	
Dividends paid	314,563.50
	\$1,379,682.68

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Leaders Of "World Church" Now Meeting At Whitby

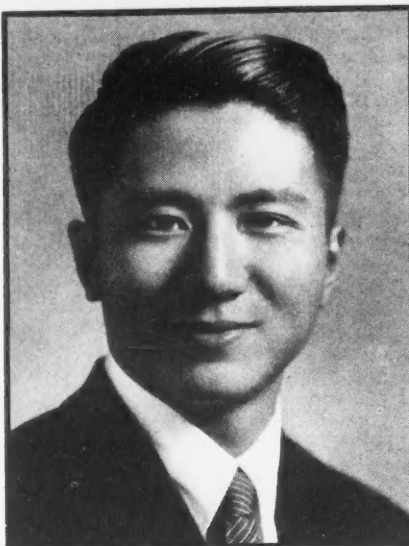
By M. R. POWICKE

The World's Student Christian Federation, whose General Committee is holding its once-in-three-years meeting at Whitby, Ont., from August 9 to 21, is one of the great spiritual and intellectual forces of our time. This meeting was to have been held in China, and Asiatic leaders are to be in the forefront of the Whitby discussions. The Federation seeks to bring Christian churches of all kinds and of all nations into a common fellowship of work and recognition. It does not aim at any imposed unity. "Unity", says one of its greatest leaders, "is given, not made".

FROM August 9 to 21 the Student Christian Movement of Canada is playing host to the General Committee of the World's Student Christian Federation. A hundred Christian students and leaders from over

thirty different countries are gathered at Whitby, Ont., to plan policy, elect officers and make decisions for the next three years. The Federation includes Student Christian Movements of all races and denominations. It is in fact one of the key organizations in the "World Church". Its significance can be best conveyed by the words of Bishop Stephen Neill, well-known in Canada for his spirited leadership of the Toronto University Mission last January. Bishop Neill writes, "Almost every leader of the ecumenical movement in every country in the world has come to it through the Student Christian Movement and the World's Student Christian Federation."

Ever since John R. Mott, grand old man of ecumenical and missionary endeavor, first helped to start the W.S.C.F. on its adventurous career, the twin objectives of uniting the churches and of missionary work have been vigorously pursued. From the first, the movement has sought to penetrate frontiers not only of



AS MISSION SECRETARY of the Canadian S.C.M., The Rev. K. H. Ting became widely known for his belief that our mission is to ourselves not merely to backward peoples.

space but also of the mind. It attracted to its service courageous minds and fostered courageous policies. A tradition of seeking out difficulties which hinder faith and unity has been built up.

For example, in 1942-3, the British

and Indian branches maintained discussions in close fellowship on the question of Indian independence. The worst days of the Sino-Japanese war did not interrupt the common days of prayer of the Chinese and Japanese movement. During the Second World War the resistance leaders met at the chairman's house to plan European federation. Today, Robert Mackie presides over the "World Student Relief" organization, which includes all shades of opinion, and miraculously he keeps it working together. In accordance with this policy, the Federation planned to meet in China this year. Sheer physical impossibility compelled a change of location, but the experience of the East, summed up in the work of last winter's Asian Leaders Conference will be right in the forefront of the counsels of the General Committee.

It was natural to turn to Canada as an alternative meeting place. Here was the wartime headquarters of the Movement; and from here the Committee hopes to view the mounting problems and stirring opportunities of 1949-52 with greater perspective and judgment.

The strength of the W.S.C.F. lies in the countless groups of students who meet on campuses throughout the world to worship, study and work together. Its organization is correspondingly flexible, streamlined. Bureaucracy is at a minimum, and personal contact is all. At Geneva, however, a small staff has its headquarters, though few of the eight secretaries would ever be found tied to their desks.

Genius for Leadership

The General Secretaryship has changed hands but four times since the foundation of the Federation at Castle Vadstene, Sweden, in 1895. John R. Mott, first secretary, had a genius for leadership and organization; the fact that he was offered such lofty posts as U.S. Ambassador to China and President of Princeton bear witness to his great contribution. His portrait reveals the intellectual power, the purposefulness and qualities of leadership which made him the No. 1 pioneer of the "World Church."

When he turned to other fields, new personalities added new gifts. The Movement deepened its work. Outstanding among later leaders was Visser 't Hooft, who has recently retired from the chairmanship of the Federation. With his restless, inquiring mind he helped with others to bring into the Federation that penetrating critique of contemporary thought and life which springs from neo-orthodoxy.

Concern with the "post-Christian" character of our own society and our own universities has been growing in the life of the modern W.S.C.F. Outstanding thinkers have given their time to wrestle with this problem, for it was increasingly realized that as long as the Christian West had a sort of pharisaic conviction of its own righteousness, it was defenceless against its own weaknesses and a stumbling block to Christians of the Far East, of Asia and Africa. The W.S.C.F. has become a kind of proving ground for the artillery of the church militant. Its leaders, like its personnel, have become truly international and "inter-denominational."

Characteristic Trouble

John Coleman, Canadian and Anglican, graduate of Queen's, with a doctorate in mathematics from Princeton University, who is ending his term as secretary this year, has devoted himself to university problems; his work has been a recognition of the fact that the first mission field of the student is the university, and that the loss of purpose, of "integration" or synthesis, in modern studies, as recognized for example in the Harvard Report on General Education, is in fact a characteristic trouble of this post-Christian era.

M. M. Thomas, an Indian of the Mar Thoma (Reformed Syrian Orthodox) Church, has fearlessly insisted on facing the challenge of Communism in the Federation. His vivacious, profoundly religious and sympathetic personality has caused many a slick critic of Communism to realize how much deeper he must go before

he can really call his critique "Christian".

A recent appointment is K. H. Ting, graduate of St. Johns, Shanghai, and an Anglican. As Missionary Secretary of the Canadian S.C.M., he became widely known for his directness, his insistence that thought and action must be grounded in the Bible, and his effective teaching that our mission is to ourselves, not merely to "backward peoples". It is the great achievement of men with the spiritual and intellectual calibre of Thomas and Ting that a bridge has been built between students of the East and West which will prove more enduring than the phoney structure engineered by Communism. In the Federation, because of its fearless consideration of new thinking on its own merits, and because of its attempt to live under the "Lordship of Christ", views and traditions which are irreconcilable to lay or conventionally Christian minds have been brought together.

In the last decade of increasing tensions, of military occupations and civil wars the W.S.C.F. has been faced with greater challenges than ever before. That it has survived, and even advanced, is little short of miraculous. It is in no sense escapist. At the helm in these years has been Robert Mackie, until recently general secretary, whose heavy burden is now being shouldered by Philippe Maury, French Protestant and Resistance leader. Robert Mackie knows Canada and feels at home here. A kindly, shrewd and humorous Scot with a phenomenal capacity for work, he served first in Britain as secretary of the S.C.M., and has been General Secretary of the W.S.C.F. since 1937. He must be known and trusted by more diverse groups of every race and denominational and political conviction than any other students' leader today. His command of the situation is astonishing, as anybody can verify by a quick glance at the editorials in the *Student World*, quarterly of the W.S.C.F. It is with a sense of deep gratitude that we welcome him to Canada again this August.

Crucial Decisions

The present assembly at Whitby will have many crucial decisions to make. The relationships of the W.S.C.F. to the churches, to non-Christian organizations and to Communism may well be the most difficult. The W.S.C.F. and its affiliated movements are in no sense churches. They are rooted in the Church; and their function as a pioneering group is usually well recognized; for example, in Canada, the Canadian Council of Churches recognizes the S.C.M. as an agency of the churches in the universities, and the financial support of a body of enlightened Christian laymen has made the extension of hospitality to the General Committee possible. Since the establishment of the World Council of Churches last August has realized one major objective, the W.S.C.F. is increasingly turning to new questions of inter-communication, and actual church reunion, where the going will be even harder.

Outstanding example of the second type of problem is the question of relationship to World Student Relief. In many ways a brain-child of the W.S.C.F., student relief is now turning from physical relief to cultural exchange. How far can a specifically Christian organization cooperate in work which may foster those very illusions and errors which it seeks to expose?

Finally, the Federation has to define its position in the growing world conflict. While charges of communism are bandied about ever more freely by even apparently responsible persons in the West, the religious crusading element in Communism seems to be on the increase, not on the wane. The tensions grow insupportable. It is unlikely that the W.S.C.F. will consent to act as a weapon in the armory of a secularized and materialistic West against the totalitarian East. More probable is a non-political or supra-political analysis of the inner failures which have begotten Communism out of a supposedly national civilization.

It is "unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ", and not "after false gods" that the W.S.C.F. leadership will be drawn as it surveys the troubled scene in 1949.



Treasure House

for exquisite gifts, heirloom possessions

SIXTH FLOOR **SIMPSON'S** TORONTO



In the living room of Mr. and Mrs. Cleve Horne a ceiling of glass and plaster, gray-lined walls and woodwork, and an oak floor create a pleasant setting for chartreuse-covered furniture, a bleached mahogany piano and drapes patterned in chartreuse, terra cotta and green.

STUDIO HOME

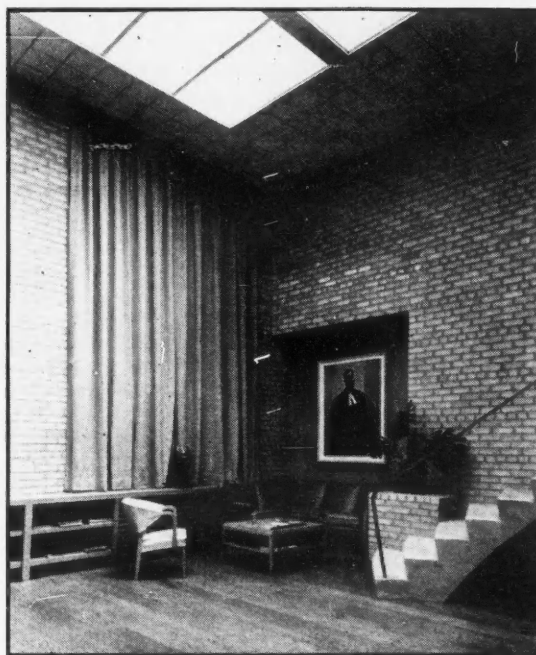
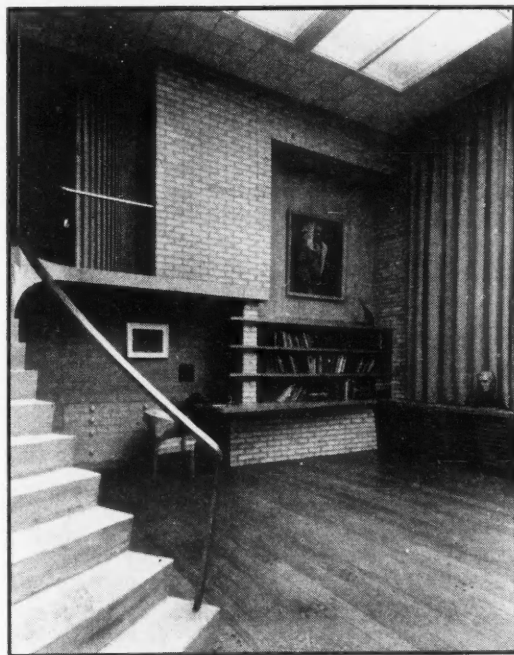
By Collier Stevenson

GIVEN an artist, noted both as portrait painter and sculptor, and a wife skilled in sculpture, the problem of providing distinctive and entirely separate studios immediately arises because of the respective demands for successfully carrying on two widely varied forms of artistic expression. A studio for the use of a sculptor inevitably is wholly workaday in character; its chief requirements are spaciousness, height and ample light. On the other hand, the ideal characteristics of a studio for a portrait painter are reposefulness, uncluttered space and dignity, together with generous lighting available by day and by night alike.

Such were the needs of the Cleve Hornes. Fortunately, the house already was theirs; a bungalow probably among the earliest built in Toronto—and certainly one of the largest of its period—sprawling over a generous site on a quiet residential street. Also in their favor was the fact that, living in the house, they knew exactly the changes and additions necessary to fit it to their unique requirements. Thus, they could present to their chosen architect a clear picture of what they wanted and how they wanted it done.

THEIR requirements primarily centred around the portrait studio: the room to be 20' by 20' in area and 14' in height (now 18' instead). Direct access to the master bedroom suite was a "must", in order that Mr. and Mrs. Horne might have a quiet retreat on the ground floor should their children be using the balance of the house for parties or other young activities. The studio also would provide access to a basement washroom for the convenience of portrait sitters, also to a basement room for the storage of canvas and other painting paraphernalia. North and east light was a

At the living room head of the studio stairway a modernfold door assures privacy. Another interesting feature is the desk and bookcase designed by the architect, Gordon S. Adamson.



—Photos by Panda Studios

stipulation: as was space between the ceiling glass and the glass roof for artificial illumination by night and as complementary lighting by day.

How well these basic details have been incorporated by the architect, Gordon S. Adamson, well-known as an exponent of contemporary design, is evident in the illustrations on this page. Gray-hued sand lime brick, in combination with plywood limed to harmonize, forms a pleasantly eye-appealing neutral background for colorful portraits, sculptured heads and full-length heavy drapes of muted terra cotta. The pegged floor is of random width oak, the

sky-lighted ceiling of acoustic tile, and the furniture, as well as bookcases and radiator covers, is of limed oak. A winding staircase of reinforced concrete with a single polished steel rail rises to the living room.

OUTWARDLY, the studio wing faced with a combination of split fieldstone and Georgian split sandstone has gone far to modernize the house. That, with the substitution of pine siding for the former stucco and half-timber wall, finishes off the balance of the front elevation, bringing the house into line with contemporary taste.

WORLD

OF

WOMEN

EMPTY CLASSROOMS

Will Your Child Have a Teacher Next Fall?

By K. E. McCOLL

ARE school teachers becoming extinct?

If not, at least there is an alarming shortage of them in Canada today. The actual number needed now, including our tenth province, Newfoundland, is 7,593. If we add to that the number of teachers who are not fully certificated, the total shortage, not including Newfoundland amounts to 10,860.

Were we able to waft a magic wand and place a teacher in every classroom today, the problem would not be solved. Next year and the next will bring an increasing demand as our population increases. It seems too, that "Once a teacher, always a teacher" is not necessarily true of the profession. There is an additional shortage pending by 1957 of an extra 16,000. This means that by that date we may be faced with 27,000 empty classrooms. These data were published by the Canadian Education Association Information Service, Report No. 13, January 22, 1948.

If we live in an urban centre, we may be, as yet, not too conscious of the situation. But that will not excuse us from concern. We are like the old chap, marooned during a flood upon his roof. He gaily shouted to his rescuers, "Don't bother with me yet. The water isn't up this high." This is an example of optimism but hardly one of reality. Over fifty per cent of all Canadian school children are in rural communities. Urban schools are being provided with teachers to the detriment of the young Canadians in the country.

Recruits Needed

On the other hand, if we live in a rural community, we have a very good idea of how hard it is to get a teacher. In all Canada 324 one-room rural schools were closed because of the lack of a teacher, during 1947-48. Among the one-room rural schools remaining open, 6,892 were without a fully qualified teacher. The total for all other schools without qualified teachers was 7,726. This is a shortage in over ten per cent of the total number of classrooms. One-half of the Canadian rural school teachers are not fully qualified. The shortage is so serious in two provinces that 21,058 pupils were taking correspondence courses on April 1, 1948.

So much for the acute situation. What are the prospects for recruits

to the profession? The enrolment in teacher-training institutions for 1947-48 was, for all Canada, 7,998. The necessary annual enrolment is 10,507, not including Newfoundland. The above figures are from a report, just off the press, on The Status Of The Teaching Profession, issued by a committee of the Canadian Education Association. This report further states that we face the necessity of increasing the recruits to the teaching profession by one hundred per cent, unless the services of those now teaching can be retained.

It is pertinent to note here that this report also states that seventy-five per cent of teacher trainees entered the work with enthusiasm and zeal for teaching. In ability they compare favorably with students in university faculties. Their general

educational background is, however, low. Seventeen per cent had some university education, twenty-seven per cent have Grade 12 standing, thirty per cent have Grade 11 and fifteen per cent have Grade 10 or less. The shortage then is not only one of numbers but of well-qualified teachers.

Canada has trained 66,000 teachers in the past ten years. Forty-five per cent of these left the profession within the first five years after certification, sixty per cent within ten years. Men left in such numbers that the ratio of men to women dropped to 31 to 100. Approximately thirty per cent of Canadian teachers have less than five years' experience.

Certainly no criticism, but much commendation is due the Provincial Departments of Education and the

teachers' organizations for their efforts to meet the situation. Canadians are fortunate to be so well supplied as they are.

Why is there this shortage?

Why do trained teachers leave the profession?

Why is teaching not attracting larger numbers of suitable people?

Perhaps these facts will suggest the answer.

The average annual salary for eight provinces for 1945 in all schools was \$1,207. In 1946-47, when the average Canadian wage level had risen from 1939 by about 70 per cent, the average increase in teachers' salaries for all teachers was 38 per cent. The smallest increase went to teachers with superior training. Would this have been an inducement to anyone considering entering the profession as a life's work?

Living conditions in many rural sections discourage teachers.

Minimum pensions are as low as \$30-\$35 a month.

Teachers feel that their prestige as a profession is not high.

We Canadians show a desire for the best of everything for our children. If we want the best education

for them we must bear in mind that any educational system functions through classroom teachers. We need teachers now — well-qualified teachers. We shall continue to need them in increasing numbers.

Our part in all this is plain. To obtain the teachers we need, it is imperative to regard them with respect; to provide them with suitable living conditions, when necessary; and to pay them, not just higher, but sufficiently high salaries.

It is argued, with slight justification, that higher salaries will not assure better teachers. To date we haven't tried it. When we pay our teachers well, and not until then, will we be justified in expecting well-qualified, efficient teachers. If the profession were made sufficiently attractive by popular support, competition within it should raise the general standard.

This statement from the summary of the report on The Status Of The Teaching Profession leaves us with little complacency. "It is unreasonable to assume that more than a minority of Canadian children are receiving or can receive suitable education under existing conditions."

CONCERNING FOOD

Pick a Peck of Pickles

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

THERE comes a time every summer when the chatelaine quickly scans her store of pickles and preserves and then looks critically at the available fresh goods to see whether they're right for "doing down." It's like the La Fontaine fable about the industrious ant who worked all summer against impending bad road conditions and unavailable food supplies. Somehow that instinct seems inherent in most women and there are very few who can resist the spicy aroma of the pickling season.

One pickle which is tops for company fare is Watermelon Rind and while it was presented in this column last year we feel that it is worth repeating. At this stage in the development of watermelons all over Canada we can't predict just what may be available—if any. The watermelon is a thirsty gourd and the areas of drought have affected their growth and juiciness. However just in case your locality has been blessed with an average gallonage of rain here is the recipe for

Pickled Watermelon

Peel the hard skin off the pale green part of the watermelon rind and trim off all the pink flesh. Cut in 1½ inch squares and weigh out 6½ lbs. (or measure 6½ quarts). This amount will yield approximately 8 pints of pickled rind. Cover with cold water, add 1 teaspoon soda and let stand overnight. Next morning drain and cover with cold water in which 2 tablespoons of powdered alum has been dissolved. Boil 10 minutes.

Drain, cover with cold water and add 1 tablespoon of ground ginger (this doesn't go on forever—the end is in sight). Boil 15 minutes. Measure this ginger water as you drain it off the rind and then discard it. For each quart of water measured use an equal amount of good cider vinegar.

To each quart of vinegar add:

- 3 lbs. sugar
- ¼ cup whole cloves
- ¼ cup of cassia buds

Heat to dissolve sugar. Add watermelon rind and cook until clear. Fill hot sterilized jars with pickle and strain syrup (to remove spices) over to fill the jars. Seal.

Nine Day Pickle

Last season we carefully set about doing chunk pickles and gherkins via the nine day method with the very definite ambition of producing crisp, sweet and spicy pickles. We read all available material on the cause of pickle failure and endeavored to map out a course which would be fool-proof since previous experience had proved that this nine day business was just as much of a gamble as the stock market.

In the course of our research we learned some basic truths about pickles which aren't particularly world shaking in importance but might help avoid failure and subsequent food wastage.

Salt—In using salt for brine for soaking vegetables before pickling always use a medium coarse dairy salt. A table or iodized salt may cause discoloration and scum or sediment to form. A good basic brine is 1 cup salt to 2 quarts (10 cups) of water.

Vinegar—A high grade cider vinegar gives the best results with blended pickling vinegars running a close second. White spirit vinegar can be used where it is desirable to maintain better color in the foods (pears, onions, cauliflower). Too weak a vinegar will produce soft, slippery pickles while too strong will cause them to shrivel. It is much better to shop either by brand or experience for your vinegar, especially since a good many of the vinegar manufacturers do a little pickling on the side and their vinegars just have to be the right strength.

Water—Outside of the basic fact that water is wet most everybody knows that it is either hard, soft or just right. This degree of hardness of water is a factor which may effect the crispness of your pickles and by this we mean only those done by either the 9 or 12 day methods (long method). We won't go into the study of plant cells and the physical phenomenon known as osmosis which takes place when you attempt to replace the cucumber's juices with a brine solution. A hard water which contains mineral salts will interfere with this necessary process (osmosis) and slow down the exchange of brine and juice with a resulting soft pickle. One tablespoon of vinegar to 1 quart of water will help to neutralize hard water while distilled or boiled soft water might be considered ideal. We had to decide whether to save the

soft water for shampooing purposes or add vinegar to the hard water for our pickling and finally chose the latter. We were quite satisfied that our choice in no way affected the pickles and we might add that the water was quite hard. The proportion of 1 tbsp. vinegar to 1 quart of water should be used in both the brine solution and water necessary for the long method.

Having tended the guinea pig pickles carefully for the required time we were most discouraged to have them shrivel when the hot syrup was added in the very last operation. In fact we bottled them without removing the pickling spices and ignored them completely until sometime in November when we needed some. To our surprise they were crisp with a wonderful degree of spiciness and not too badly shrivelled. Our conclusion is that too much sugar was used in the syrup and this is what happens when nostalgia overrules science and you use Auntie's recipe for the syrup. Like the spider in the Robert Bruce story we'll try again this year and if successful will give you an early printing of the recipe next year.

If you or one of your neighbors have a particularly lush crop of string, green, snap or wax beans (meaning green or yellow beans) it's better to pickle them than to attempt

processing unless in tin cans. This is one of the family of non-acid vegetables which is much better left to the capable hands of the commercial canner rather than the home kitchen. Beans do, however, react very nicely to pickling, particularly if sauced with a mustard mixture.

Mustard Bean Pickle

- 6 quarts prepared beans (about two 6-quart baskets)
- 1½ quarts pickling vinegar (mild)
- 5 cups sugar
- 2 tbsp. celery seed
- 2 tbsp. turmeric
- 1 cup dry mustard
- 1 cup flour

Wash, snip ends and string beans (if necessary). Cut in 1½" lengths. Cook until tender and then drain thoroughly. Make the sauce by combining all the dry ingredients and gradually stirring the vinegar. Cook, stirring constantly until thickened—you have to watch this mixture carefully since it will burn and stick to the pan very easily, so it is just as well to avoid all telephone conversations at this point. Add the drained beans to the hot sauce and cook gently for about 10 minutes. Remove from heat and seal in sterile jars. Yield: 10 pint jars.



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● The very fine and elaborate silver tea caddy shown above is one of a set of three made by Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp of London in 1768, at the height of English rococo. This style was popular in England for only about ten years. Photo courtesy of Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA"
TEA

ACCORDING TO PLAN

How to Build a House Without Tears

By JEAN HUNTER MORRISON

SUMMER weather means many things to many people. If you are the athletic type, it means tennis in the long evening daylight. To the gardener, it means spraying and cultivating, and surveying with satisfaction fine blooms and neat shrubbery. But to many Canadians, summer means watching foundations rise, block on block, or stumbling around among joists and uprights, or choosing wall colors—in short, housebuilding.

If you contemplate, this summer or any summer, joining the great fraternity of those who struggle through the trying, and sometimes heart-breaking, experience of having a house built to order, here is a maxim you should engrave on your heart: *start with an architect.*

This advice is quite likely to be received rather sceptically. After all, you want a modest home—one which will not mortgage you unto the third generation.

That's just the point. Engaging an architect to draw the blue-prints and, if possible, to supervise the construction is the best way to ensure that your five or six-room house really does fit your needs and your tastes, as well as your pocket-book. For a modest fee (not more than eight per cent of the cost of the house), an architect can save you from the "standard" house, built by the thousands, which almost pleases everybody, but which never quite suits anyone.

Two-months ago, my family moved into a new house built for us. My husband's work takes him out of town for days at a time, so much of the planning fell on my shoulders. We were babes in the wood as far as house-planning goes. But we had an architect. Today we still marvel at the space, the light, and the other special features which are the result of plans fitted to our particular needs.

Briefly, this is what the architect does. He discusses with you the type of house you want, your family needs, and your individual preferences. Then he prepares preliminary sketches. You discuss these at great length and then suggest changes. He produces final blueprints and specifications, which you approve. With his advice you select a general contractor. The architect's specifications go into the contract which you and the builder

sign. If your architect undertakes to supervise the job, he inspects it at every stage, to ensure that specifications are met by the builder. If you have a cost-plus contract, he certifies all bills before they are presented to you.

In practice, building a house is a cooperative affair. The builder, the architect and the owners-to-be must go at it together. The starting point is your family needs. But your architect cannot be expected to arrive at these by intuition. Have you ever made a list of your family activities and the space needed for each?

You must be able to give the architect a clear picture of how your family works, eats, plays and sleeps. Not this: "We want some bookshelves," but this: "My husband has to spend a lot of his time at home reading and writing. He has hundreds of books and even more documents. I do free-lance writing."

The architect then translates this into a book-lined study where your husband can work in quiet, plus space in the master bedroom for an extra desk and a reference shelf.

Custom-Made

Don't go to your architect with a line drawing, or a picture from a magazine, of "exactly what we want." He does wish to know what you like and dislike. But appear with a fixed idea, and you'll miss whatever the architect might produce which would be fresh and new, exactly right for you alone.

After thorough discussion of your needs and tastes, including how much money you wish to spend, the architect presents you with what he calls preliminary sketches. These look like blue-prints of each floor and the external appearance of each side of the house. The word "preliminary" is the key. These plans can be changed!

This is where you go to town. You must examine every line on the drawing with the utmost care. Will there be enough light in the kitchen? Could we eat out-of-doors in warm weather without carrying food all the way around the house? Has Johnnie's bedroom enough room for shelves to hold his extensive collection of treasures?

The best way to test the plan, I found, is to take to pencil and squared paper. Draw a floor-plan of each room. Outline the walls, windows and doors to scale. You can allow four or six squares to a foot. Now make a quarter circle for all doors, to show how much space they will need for opening.

Next, measure all the furniture which you intend to use in each room. Draw it into the room, to scale. Put in the essential items first. In the living-room, find wall-space for the piano. Then block out the couch or chesterfield and the easy chairs. Look over the spaces left for radio, smaller chairs, coffee-tables, and so on. These items, being the most adjustable, should be placed last.

This is the only sure way to uncover any potential problems in the preliminary plan. For example, my husband and I wanted lots of light in the master bedroom. This was a reaction against the dark north room in our old house. The architect gave us a corner room with six windows. But when I drew the floor-plan I could not find enough wall-space for the twin beds. I tried various positions for them, ranging from the unusual to the weird. It was plain that we would have to subtract some windows. Moving twin beds around on paper was much easier than pushing them around physically in a completed room.

The initial planning is exhilarating. Don't be surprised, though, if there are moments of disillusionment.

Your architect has to draw a house that can be built. His design is strictly limited by these factors: what you can afford; what supplies can be

readily available; the size and nature of your lot; the type of construction your contractor and his workmen will undertake.

The owners-to-be must learn very early to compromise between dreams and reality. The architect can and must help you do this.

You will probably find yourself taking back to the architect a list of questions and complaints as long as your arm. This is fine. Now is the time to change your mind. For on the basis of this discussion he will draw the final plans. He will work out specifications: oak floors, or mastic tile; panelled or slab doors. He will put down in black and white how much cement is to go into the concrete, where metal flashing is to be used—and all the other thousands of details which produce finally a well-built house.

After your architect has drawn up final plans, there should be no need to change things, if he and you have done your job properly in the early stages.

Heaven help you if you are the indecisive type! You could go on for years, designing better and better plans, and never getting the house started. At some point you must stop revising. This is it. Nothing is more of a plague than the client who keeps asking for major alterations after the contractor has received his instructions and the men are at work.

Signing The Contract

At last, with the final plans and specifications approved by you, you are ready to sign a contract with a builder. But which one? Usually the architect recommends a builder, and advises you about what kind of a contract you should sign. Later on, when building begins, he must approve the sub-contractors whom your builder proposes to engage. Construction today, as you will soon find out, is so compartmentalized that different sub-contractors do the concrete, the plumbing, the heating, the plastering, the roofing—and so on until you are completely confused.

Now you may have an uncle who swears by John Jones, general contractor, or who knows a cheap plumber. But keep your cousins, uncles and aunts out of it. It is the architect's job to know which contractors can be depended on, which can get supplies. He takes the responsibility, when you engage him, to see that the contractor carries out the plan to the last nail. His recommendation is a double guarantee that you will get your money's worth.

I shall never forget the excitement of going over plans with my husband. Here was our house. Banks of low windows to flood the house with sun and air. Cupboards and bookshelves by the yard. A flagstone terrace for



—Elizabeth Arden

The "Mermaid", summer's brief hair style. Hair is parted in middle from brow to nape, brushed forward in wide wave to cheeks to let soft curls frame the face. By Maxime.

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spring on the sunny side. A shaded breezeway on the cool side for sweltering days. A short uncomplicated driveway. Then we asked the architect for estimates. Dismay surged in. It was going to cost at least two thousand dollars more than we had planned.

The architect came to the rescue. "Now let's see where we can cut down. Do you really need a finished basement? You can save at least \$100 on the driveway if you use fine crushed stone instead of concrete. This outdoor fireplace is very expensive—is it worth an extra \$500 to you?"

In a few moments he had pointed out the places where we could cut costs without sacrificing essentials. Before we signed a contract, the plan had been trimmed to our economic resources. Without the architect we might have run out of money before the garage roof was on.

One spring day a bull-dozer started nibbling out the excavation. I am sure we visited our "hole in the ground" every three days in our early enthusiasm. The foundation went in. The timber frame went up. The bricks rose, layer on layer.

Then the work became more confusing. Joists and uprights all over the place. Wires, pipes, lengths of lumber. My husband and I rapidly lost track of everything. How could we possibly tell whether construction was proceeding properly? The answer is that we couldn't.

This is the architect's department. He knows how far apart the joists must go; whether cement is being properly poured. He is on the job,

supervising every step. He catches mistakes when they are first made, or before that. This vigilance is the strongest restraint on a contractor or workman who might possibly be tempted to short-change innocents like us.

Guardian Angel

You, the owners, must keep your eyes open and ask questions. Architects are human, so they can make mistakes. I remember my horror when I found the garage was going up minus the extra four feet of storage space at the end. It was a mistake, which had slipped by the architect. He would have found it sooner or later, but valuable time was saved.

Through the entire building process, the architect protects your interests. It is his job to see that the contract you signed is properly carried out by the builder. When mistakes occur, he sees that they are corrected by the proper sub-contractor, and not at your expense. He checks the quality of the construction at every point, to make sure that labor and materials are used according to his specifications. Your architect is insurance against major defects appearing after you have moved in.

Dream houses do not materialize out of lumber, bricks, plaster and nails without careful, exact planning. When you do it with an architect, the planning won't go wrong. The nearest possible thing to the house of your desire will be yours. You will discover that houses can be built without tears.

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THE WORLD OVER

MUSIC

The Church -- Cinderella

By FREDRIC ARTHUR

CANADA'S premier composer of church music, Dr. Healey Willan, was commissioned recently to write some special music for two religious events, one of them across the border. The latter occasion was to celebrate the Episcopal Church Congress opening meeting at Trinity Church, Boston, and Dr. Willan's settings of *Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimittis* were given their premiere by the Canterbury Choir. Here in Canada, Dr. Willan composed the trumpet fanfares and some other ceremonial music for the Cathedral Church of St. George in Kingston, Ontario, on the occasion of Archbishop John Lyon's enthronement as Anglican Metropolitan of Ontario.

These two incidents brought to mind how rarely a Canadian musician is commissioned to write for great occasions in the church. As a matter of fact, "church music" has long been the Cinderella of our country's music, particularly in the east. How often have we heard from quite respectable musicians the exclamation—"Why he's just a church organist!" Yet the great tradition of British music was built solidly on its church organists, from Tudor days through those of Purcell and Handel, Victorians like the two Wesleys, Stainer, G. J. Bennett, Ivor Atkins, Parry and Stanford, and into the twentieth century with Elgar, Walford Davies, Hugh Allen and Walter Parratt.

All the great musical societies such as the Royal Colleges and Academies of Music were founded by these men and their brother organists. The great British musicological movements were started by organists such as Ouseley and Rimbault, and carried on into the twentieth century by Terry and Fellowes.

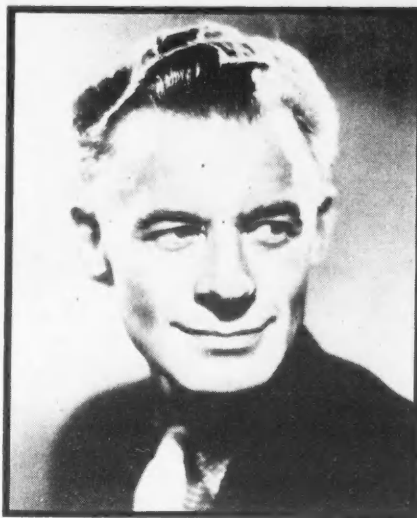
In Canada, Healey Willan's published works total well over four hundred:—about evenly divided between original compositions and arrangements of old melodies, secular and sacred. Yet we are sure that Dr. Willan's post at the Church of Saint Mary Magdalene, Toronto, has been the focal point of his entire career.

Now let's have a look at the influence of church music on the present Canadian scene. Within Toronto, for instance, can be found some very amazing (and perhaps illuminating) statistics. Often called "Toronto the Good"—that city and its suburbs contain well over four hundred churches! With the exception of the Society of Friends (and perhaps one or two other less-well-known religious groups) even the tiniest sect has someone to look after the music and inevitably some singers to lead in the worship. Most of the well-established

church buildings have a choir of between thirty and forty voices but, for the sake of this article, we'll select a lower average of, say, twenty voices per choir. Thereby we obtain the not inconsiderable total of *eight thousand singers* coming under the direct influence of some four hundred organists at least three times each week. But we can go on from there, when we remember that the music they perform influences every Sunday a congregation easily ten times that number—some *eighty thousand* at the very least!

Undoubtedly much of the music sung and played in many of those churches would not be tolerated in a first-class concert hall, so poorly is it composed, rehearsed and performed. Yet eighty thousand people absorbing such music week after week (without very much protest) might easily account for Toronto's lamentable civic support of its excellent symphony orchestra. Returning now to our opening theme, we find that musical composition in Canada has, in the main, developed outside the church. How different in Britain where every solemn occasion brings forth some specially written work of music—coronations, royal weddings and funeral ceremonies. For all of these some great composer inevitably sounds the right note for the church's song. Undoubtedly this is because Britain takes seriously her church organists, and their direct impact upon the people's life.

The Canadian church has done very little to assist in this necessary act. A very large number of Canadian churches pay their caretaker



Guy Fraser Harrison, Rochester conductor, will be guest director of Toronto Prom August 11.

considerably more than their organist and get what they pay for unless some artistic soul labors among them purely for the love of his art. Only a small minority of the Canadian clergy (and far fewer members of music committees) have any knowledge of music. This makes the task of the artistic musician frequently intolerable, so he turns to other mediums for his livelihood.

And so radio, the theatre, the dance band, limited as they are in opportunities here in Canada, still manage to attract those organist-pianist-conductors who do remain in this country.

The music of Canada will go forward with the music of the Old World if, like the latter, we bring the creative powers of our composers more fully into the Church's life. Then we may more clearly portray St. Paul's dictum: to sing with the spirit and "with the understanding also."

The Hero Had Cold Feet

By VERNON HEATON

JOHN Roberts had suffered from cold feet all his life. It was a two-fold affliction that concerned both his bodily comfort and his physical courage.

At 50 years of age, he still grumbled regularly that the bed was not warm enough for his feet, and his long-suffering wife still continued her efforts to find a solution for his discomfort, experimenting with hot water bottles, bed socks and extra blankets, but to little avail. His large feet were certainly chilly appendages, as Mrs. Roberts knew to her cost. Too often in his sleep, he would place his feet on his wife's thighs, after the more usual heat producing agents had failed of their purpose. Big feet they were, too, as befitted a man of his unusual size.

Mrs. Roberts would often excuse her husband to the neighbors as having outgrown his strength during his youth, and she had need to find excuses. His lack of moral fibre, or "guts," as her friends called it, made him fear even his boss, and on the smallest excuse he would absent himself from his work and that man's scathing tongue and, as the years had gone by, he had become work-shy. It was even said by some that Mrs. Roberts had frightened him into marriage, though, seeing the mild-mannered little woman who ministered to his needs, this was difficult to believe.

Roberts' continual colds and his lack of will to undertake anything that bespoke work had left his spouse with the difficult task of making ends meet in a tiny cottage, ill-furnished and poorly provisioned. From his sporadic income she had the constant expense of hot water bottles, mustard for his foot bath, the coal to keep a good fire burning and, above all, stoutly built boots that had to be water tight and warm.

It was mid-winter, the snow lay deep in the streets outside the cottage, and, as usual, Roberts had a cold in his head. He swore it was due to getting his feet wet during his last visit to the factory where he worked, but as that had happened more than ten days ago, it seemed an unlikely supposition.

hissing and the sight of uprising white steam amidst the blue-black smoke. He leapt for the door, and without pause for thought, dashed out into the snow.

Roberts had not covered ten paces when the sting of the frozen snow on his feet, sent an alarm of even greater moment to his brain. His boots were still in the cupboard by the fire. For perhaps half a minute, he remained jumping about from one foot to another and then the reaction of his feet to the snow after being steeped in a mustard bath proved too severe for him, and, turning round, he raced back into the burning cottage. Leaping across the burning carpet and skirting the blazing chair and table, he found himself up against the cupboard door.

Fortunately, this corner was still unaffected by the fire, though the pall of smoke stung his eyes viciously. Years of practice had taught him the exact position of the door knob, and his fingers found it at once, but, as he pulled, he let out a frightened dicker as the door failed to open. Something was blocking it, and hastily he searched around in the vicinity with his feet until they came into contact with a large bundle, and he stooped quickly to throw it aside.

The bundle was heavy and human, but not a spark of recognition came to Roberts as he heaved it clear of the door.

In a trice he had the cupboard door

open and his boots in his hand. Despite the rapidly spreading flames, he paused for a moment to drag the heavy boots on to his sockless feet, and then he turned for the outer door again, his mind fully alive to the real danger now that his feet had been shod. A scream rose to his lips only to be choked by the smoke as he saw that his retreat had been cut off by the rapid spread of the blaze, and he turned to the window at his back.

Roberts wrenched at the catch, but not being fond of draughts, the window had not been opened for years and despite his frantic struggles, it would not give. Terrified of cutting an artery by smashing the glass with his bare hands, he looked around for a weapon, whimpering to himself in terror the while, and fortunately his foot caught against the bundle lying on the floor.

Still too blindly terrified to identify the bundle, he lifted it into the air, and with a despairing heave threw it through the window in a cascade of shattered glass, and dived head first after it.

THE committee formed to do honor to the hero had the greatest difficulty in getting Roberts to the scene of the presentation of his Certificate for Lifesaving. His wife declared that his cold feet had given him another chill, though the truth was that the waiting audience had given him another kind of "cold feet."



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Moving Story Of A Conversion Lacks Essential Universality

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE SEVEN STOREY MOUNTAIN—by Thomas Merton—McLeod—\$3.50.

MOST men at some time in their careers have longed for the tranquillity of the cloistered life. So a book about a man who forsook the world at the age of twenty-six to enter the most contemplative of all monastic orders will strike a responsive chord in a good many hearts.

Thomas Merton's spiritual odyssey began in an atmosphere of liberal agnosticism. He drifted carelessly through the untroubled emotional waters of childhood, floundered briefly on the rocks of Marxian materialism, then veered sharply to the right

and plotted a straight course to the safe harbour of Roman Catholic orthodoxy. At the age of twenty-three he entered the Church and three years later he took the vow of silence in the Trappist monastery of Our Lady of Gethsemani at Bardonia, Kentucky.

Now all this constitutes a tremendously important spiritual voyage; it is one which many men have taken and which only a few have been able to describe convincingly. It is, of course, a highly personal experience but if the description of it is to be significant to anyone who has not undergone it, it must be raised from the personal to the universal level;

and this is precisely what Mr. Merton has failed to do. We are impressed by the totality of his conversion and the sincerity of his convictions, but only as they apply to him as an individual. We are not encouraged to regard this great emotional experience in terms of our own lives, or of the life of humanity as a whole, as a guide-post to universal truth.

While no one has the right to question Mr. Merton's honesty, it is hard to believe that he arrived at his spiritual destination by any sort of intellectual process; it is obvious, on the other hand, that he is an intensely emotional, not to say neurotic, personality in whom the idea of a mystical conversion was inherent from the start. As a writer he is inclined to be prolix and long-winded though his style is graceful enough; like so many enthusiastic converts, he lacks detachment and he has far too good a memory for unimportant detail and far too much faith in his readers' patience.

"The Seven Storey Mountain" will, of course, prove vastly interesting to those who have become, or are intending to become, Roman Catholics; it will not, I suspect, do much to inspire the rest of us.

Beauty and Compassion

By ROBERT AYRE

THE TRAGIC INNOCENTS—by Rene Barjavel—Mussion—\$2.50.

THE love of Jean Tarendol and Marie Margherite was "as unlikely and as much exposed to danger as a flowering tree in the midst of a battlefield." It blossomed, in spite of all obstacles, in one miraculous summer, but it was doomed and its fruit was blighted. So this is a tragedy, but it is a tragedy that carries its own consolation for it is an affirmation of the need this world—"a bloody mess" the painter Bazalo called it—still has for innocence, beauty and compassion, however it may outrage them.

Jean and Marie are little more than children, going to neighboring schools in a French country town. Even if France is occupied by the Germans, life is ordinary and full of promise, but after one or two strokes of violence that are a warning to the reader if not to the protagonists, they are suddenly overwhelmed by the world. Betrayed both to the Nazis and the Maquis by a schoolfellow looking for revenge, Jean and two equally innocent friends are forced to become fugitives. Nevertheless the lovers manage to snatch their brief and intense summer in a mountain sanctuary before the last catastrophe. The story does not turn quite as you might expect; the end may startle you; but it is perfectly consistent, for "The Tragic Innocents" moves on the level of poetry.

It is, however, poetry with its feet on the solid ground of actuality. The story of pure young love is part of a complex of the earth and the city, of human brutality and misery, weakness and heroism. The description of the bombing of a poor neighborhood in Paris is not easy to shake off. With clear eyes Barjavel looks into the lives of many people and with his acute perception of their qualities as individuals goes something deeper than tolerance. A warm and moving novel, beautifully written and beautifully translated by Eithne Wilkins.

Spurious Lincolniana

By JOHN BISHOP

LINCOLN'S SECRETARY—by Helen Nicolay—Longmans, Green—\$6.00.

THIS book fooled us completely. We commenced it with a yawn, probably unstified. A biography of a biographer. What excuse could there possibly exist for publishing it, let alone writing it? Long before we got half way through, we were content to eat humble pie. Helen Nicolay, daughter of John G. Nicolay, Lincoln's private secretary, has had access to important sources not available to any other biographer of Lincoln.

When her father, an extremely methodical man, commenced with the help of John Hay to assemble the material which they were many years later to publish under the title of "Abraham Lincoln: A History," in ten volumes, royal octavo, the keynote of their preparation was not so

much what to include, but how much to leave out. A good deal of this material, omitted by Nicolay and Hay, has been preserved and used by the author of this present study. Although her volume does not pretend to be a biography of Lincoln, nevertheless the net result is a clearer picture of that great emancipator than we have seen in years. This is particularly noticeable in the letters written from Washington by Nicolay to his fiancée during the critical months leading up to and the momentous years of the Civil War.

From the student's point of view,

undoubtedly one of the most valuable contributions made by this short (346 pages) life of Nicolay is to be found in Chapter 27, entitled "Forgeries and Misquotations", wherein many of the countless spurious anecdotes and quotations attributed to Lincoln are exposed for what they are. One so-called "Lincoln quotation" on the subject of prohibition (definitely anti-) was being circulated as late as 1914, in spite of the fact that Nicolay, in whose possession was the only authentic collection of Lincolniana, had rejected it as false as early as 1889.

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BRAIN-TEASER

A Blank Check

By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. A he-bop fan is expected to at a classical concert. (6, 2, 7)
9. Room for flying convicts? (3-4)
10. Barge in here for smokes? (7)
11. Charming way to issue a summons? (6)
12. You'll sail this way on a 3. (8)
15. Over-eat a lousy mixture. (10)
16. Japs come back in a whirl! (4)
18. Ugh! That's the end of him! (4)
20. "What you cannot as you would achieve, You must perform . . . as you may". (10) (Shakespeare)
23. Turn rude if you want to be cared for. (8)
24. We have great regard for it. (6)
26. Kind of English school where the English should be good. (7)
28. Undaunted, he ran past. (7)
29. Way the famous violinist treads? (3, 8, 4)

DOWN

1. It comes from hating the stingy from dusk till dawn. (7, 3, 5)

2. Length of time of the warning light in novel. (7)
3. It's not odd to find the Welsh vegetable rising. (4, 4)
4. Roosevelt left the fiddler with little to do. (4)
5. Volatile gal. (3)
6. The French goon is all wet. (6)
7. Do not push over our goods. They're cracked already. (3, 4)
8. February 3, for instance. (5, 2, 3, 5)
13. Tenor, material and half a Leicestershire pie. (6)
14. Not men who catch shell-fish for gangsters. (6)
17. A tea-pot's broken! (8)
19. A long time to dress? Rubbish! (7)
21. We doubt if Superman ever suffers from this. (7)
22. Buzz to raise the spirit of 27 repeatedly. (6)
25. It's almost too slow for a city. (4)
27. See 22. (3)

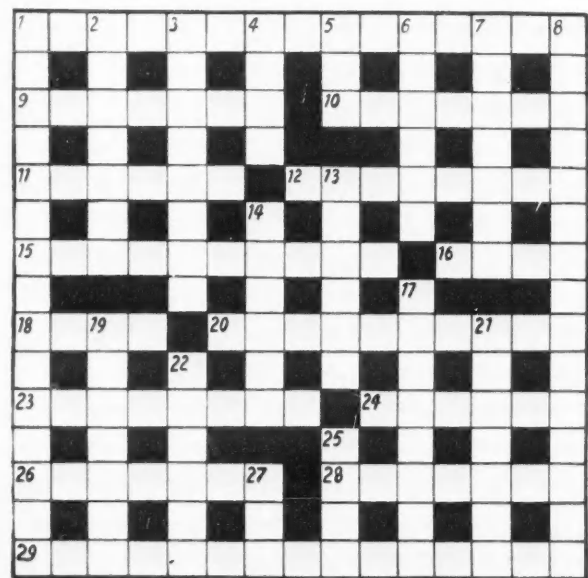
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Tacit
2. Counter
3. Thaw
4. Weeping
5. Incubus
6. Zone
7. Erudite
8. Gotterdammerung
14. Minor 21. Roberta
15. Kiosk 22. Red Deer
19. Valleys 26. Baba
20. Iceberg 27. Onus (66)

DOWN

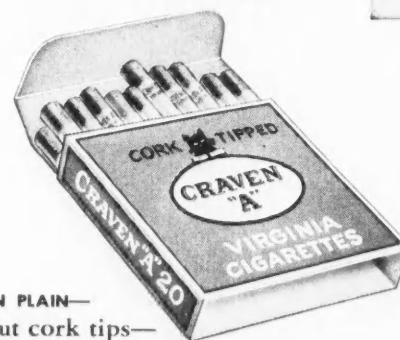
1. The Red Ear of Corn
2. Counter
3. Thaw
4. Weeping
5. Incubus
6. Zone
7. Erudite
8. Gotterdammerung
14. Minor 21. Roberta
15. Kiosk 22. Red Deer
19. Valleys 26. Baba
20. Iceberg 27. Onus (66)



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THE OTHER PAGE

Turvey Engages a Paratrooper

By EARLE BIRNEY

UNDER the cold New Year's moon, a hundred miles away in the tabled forests of the Ardennes, General von Rundstedt was very busily unrolling the last hopeless counter-offensive of the German army. But neither Turvey nor his humble sources of information knew that it was the last or that it was hopeless, and the hundred miles between him and the formidable General were insufficient to ensure him a restful time of it in his new unit. Not that Turvey had become jittery; on the contrary, he was spoiling for a fight, and the inaccessibility of his foe was making him all the more trigger-happy. It was only a few hours, in fact, since the General's aircraft had appeared from nowhere like disturbed hornets and shot hell out of the nearby airport, catching the American groundcrew with New Year hangovers and the American planes in neat rows on the field. And Turvey, himself with a bit of a hangover, hadn't got out of the hut in time even to see the tail of the last Jerry returning unscathed to its eyrie in the Ardennes.

Now it was night, two in the morning, to be exact, and through the unusual cehre ground-fog that seemed to well straight up from the mud of Overmeier's flat farmlands (Undermire, the troops called it), the General's moon brought Turvey only enough light to stumble in. From the camp gate where he and another soldier were marooned on guard duty, Turvey could sense rather than see the rising skeletons of lombards along the nearby road, and, behind him, the squat bulk of the archway leading over the moat into the chateau which quartered the officers.

The air was raw and eerily still; Turvey might have been cold even in his greatcoat if he had not been excited with the thought that he was at last actually engaged in combat. For had there not been a General Stand-To, a general multiplication of guards (in pairs, too) through the sprawling byways of the camp, and, as a result, a general fafu involving everyone from the Commanding Officer to the night fireman? Paratroopers had been dropped, scarcely twenty miles away (some said two miles) and the whole camp had blossomed with Stens, Brens, rifles, revolvers and even one or two bayonets.

"They got grey uniforms, ain't they?" Turvey asked his fellow-guard, a large worried-looking batman by the name of Morrison.

"How you goin' to tell colors in this muckin' fog?" countered Morrison; there was a catch in his thin voice. "Besides, the Officers' Mess Steward told me the Paymaster was saying at dinner these paratroopers are comin' down in our outfits and in Yanks'. Droppin' whole jeeps of them all dressed up like Canadians", his voice went on in the darkness, rising with almost tearful complaint, "and they're ridin' around from here to Brussels blowin' up bridges and Christ knows what. They might walk right up to us here lookin' just like our own officers".

Morrison, needled by his own imagination, had edged so close to Turvey the latter could see his dilated eyes rolling as if he already suffered the paratrooper's dagger in his bowels. Turvey took a tighter grip on the dank Sten under his armpit and felt a tingle of excitement.

The familiar fecal smell of the moat swirled about them, waxing richer with the night. They began to walk silently up and down together in the lane that led from their gate to the cobbled road, but they halted as one body at the expanding growl of a plane coming low and fast towards

them. In a few seconds it had roared over unseen like a huge projectile. Before the noise had faded Morrison was hissing excitedly:

"That was Jerry! 'Ja hear that err-ERR, err-ERR? A Jerry motor!" "Yeah?" said Turvey, breathless with bottled adventure.

"You're goddam tootin'. They got desinkanized motors. Don't hit together or somep'n. Just like the ones this morning. We better go report this". When Turvey didn't move, he added urgently: "Suppose it dropped paratroops! They could be creepin' up on us already!"

Turvey visualized enormous square-jawed men wearing German helmets above Canadian battle-dress and festooned with grenades and gleaming knives. He saw himself surprising three, four of them in the foggy lane, marching them, hands held high, to the guardhouse.

"You go if you want", Turvey said. Somehow he felt Morrison wouldn't be any help to him in rounding the Jerries up.

Morrison shuffled his feet and peered up and down the lane aimlessly. Then, surprisingly, considering the weather, the lean batman rubbed sweat from his forehead with the sleeve of his greatcoat. "Jeez, I don't feel so good", he muttered. "I need a cuppa coffee or sump'n. I'm kinda hot too." While Turvey held his rifle, he clambered out of his greatcoat and, reaching, hung it by the nape from the high cement knob of the rococo gate. "I know where we can get some java, too", he added with growing enthusiasm. "Dick said they was keepin' it on all night at the NAAFI. Maybe we could find out what's goin' on too. Ain't nobody goin' to come and tell us anythin' here?"

"You bring me back a mugfull", said Turvey. "If the Sergeant comes around, I'll tell him you've gone to the can. I'll have a couple of paratroopers lined up for you when you get back".

The last suggestion did not seem to settle Morrison's nerves and Turvey had to walk down to the blind end of the lane with him and then around to the first row of huts. He watched Morrison melt with increasing speed in the direction of the NAAFI, his rifle held rigidly in both hands like a pitchfork. As the pad of his boots in the mud faded their pulse quickened. Morrison was taking the home stretch on the run.

And now there was the silence of night and fog, not even a dog's yelp or a stir of wind. For the first time, also, the officer quarters were properly blacked-out; not a gleam of light anywhere. For the third time Turvey, walking back, felt to make sure the safety was off his Sten, and he rehearsed mentally the official movements and stance for firing a direct burst from the hip. Now if he could bag a paratrooper alone, before Morrison got back, it would really be something. He hoped he could capture him without having to shoot. Moreover Turvey's belligerent dreams always stopped short of doing actual bodily injury to anyone, even a paratrooper.

He stopped halfway back to the gate as the hum and rumble of a truck grew on his ear, coming along the cobble road from Ghent. Might be a petrol supply lorry, but they didn't use this road lately. Might be the HUP with one of their officers liaising with the next unit's guard posts. But it was coming smoother and faster than any HUP. Turvey tensed as he heard it slow down opposite the chateau, then immediately speed up and rush into the closing silence. Had someone dropped off? Or had they just slowed for the mud-hole where the lane came out?

As Turvey stood, the yellow-brown fog opened up in a mysterious swirl, and a flicker of moonlight shone up the lane and went out. In that moment of amplified sight Turvey saw by the gate they had been guarding, not a hundred feet away, the outline of something, someone. Though his ears told him nothing, he was sure he had seen an enormously

tall yet hunched figure. He seemed to have his back towards Turvey as if frozen in the act of climbing over the gate. Then the fog slid compactly back into place and there was only it and a total sinister silence.

Turvey's first thought was to shout a challenge. But he reflected that the paratrooper might not have seen him; why give his position away? Yet he couldn't stand here, making no noise, forever. Perhaps there was another Jerry with him, a dozen, from the airplane or that truck. Still, there wasn't a sound. But why should there be? Paratroopers could walk right up to you without so much as a grunt and slit your throat from behind.

Turvey circled in his tracks; then he stopped, for the squelching his boots had made interrupted his listening. The paratrooper might be moving upon him in little rushes every time Turvey made a noise. Well, as the officers say, he'd have to take the initiative. Stealthily he shoved the Sten out in front of him, made a sudden forward run for a few feet, then halted, holding his breath to

hear if he could catch the Other One moving too. Hadn't there been the click of a boot heel against a stone just as he stopped? Or was it his own? Turvey waited, charged another two yards. But then, and succeeding times, nothing. The fog and the night were so thick now that he was not even sure if he had arrived at the gate where he had seen the apparition. Then, with a leap of his heart, Turvey heard the soft humps of running feet, steady, muffled—was the muffling from distance or from sly murderous caution? Turvey's back prickled and he pivoted, Sten poised.

Hastily, as he turned, he saw the man at his back, climbing down from the gate without a sound. The face was hidden but he could see the whole length of his overcoat, Turvey took no time to recall how to make a formal challenge:

"Hey, you, halt! You wanna get shot? Hands, hands up!"

But the Figure made neither sound nor movement and, so far as Turvey could make out, seemed poised to leap straight on him from the gate.

Before he knew what had happened Turvey's gun went off with an uproar that temporarily numbed his wits; he remembered only to keep pulling the gun down so that the leaden spate held straight at the figure, before the long burst was over and the magazine empty.

And now, for the first time in his rational if adventurous life, horror was visited upon Turvey. Even though he had seen the cloth of the overcoat flying from the bullet hits, it now, terribly, slowly, sank in upon him that the Figure had scarcely stirred, was, in fact, with twenty bullets through its body, still poised to leap upon him. As shouts rose in the night and footsteps came running from both ends of the lane, Turvey made his last heroic attack. Seizing the Sten by its butt he hammered with mounting savagery the overcoat on the fence until the gunstock broke in his hands and he fled yelling into the shaky arms of Sergeant Swingle and Private Morrison. Even as he was brought to earth, one part of his mind registered the fact that Morrison was not wearing his greatcoat.

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Does Canada Need Three Railways Instead Of The Present Two?

By R. N. BEATTIE

The Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National—Canada's two national railway systems—are both facing increased expenses and lower revenues. They want higher rates to compensate them for the general price increases of the goods and services they must buy. The decline of business from the postwar boom hits the railways hard, and is likely to make the current railway problem greater.

R. N. Beattie, who is studying Canada's railway problem at the University of Toronto, sets out below what he feels are the main points to be watched in the present investigation into freight rates, and the capital structure of the C.N.R. Mr. Beattie suggests that an ideal solution would be three railway systems, rather than two. A new railway should take over the defence and development aspect of the present C.N.R.

THE contraction of Canada's external trade has revived the railway problem. This problem had been dormant throughout the war and postwar years, and many Canadians felt it had been solved or that it lay only in the unsmiling of an over-complicated and inequitable rate system.

But a sharp decline in traffic, during a recession or depression when further rate increases would be practically out of the question, would soon show that the Canadian railway problem is far more than a question of which sections of the country should bear what share of the costs of rail transportation. This is not to suggest that the two inquiries which are now being made will not achieve something of very great importance if they can point the way to a system of tolls and rates which will bear equitably upon all sections and promote the prosperity of all Canada. But there are other aspects of the problem of which the present difficulties of the railways are symptomatic.

The series of pre-war inquiries culminating in the Rowell-Sirois investigation of Dominion-provincial relations made it clear that something had to be done to coordinate the various transportation services of the regional and national economies. It was believed in the thirties that Canada had a railway system for a population four times as large as that which it served. It was believed too, that the two major companies competed wastefully with each other and with water and highway transportation.

Some steps were taken to reduce this kind of competition, especially between the railways, but no comprehensive coordination plan was devised. Then the war gave Canada reason to be thankful for a transportation system which was no longer cumbersome but barely adequate for the strenuous task of arming and feeding the country and its allies. The end of the war brought an export boom based on European destitution and American dollars. Thanks to the high level of trade and an enlightened policy of conversion from a hot to a cold war economy, the redundancy of Canada's transport systems, which loomed threateningly a decade ago, could be overlooked. Unfortunately, however, the shortcomings were merely concealed by the postwar trade boom. The first indication of their revival was a joint application from the railways for an increase in basic rates because of the dangerously high ratio of operating expenses to revenue during 1947.

Gross Inequalities

This application, coming at a time when the cost of living was soaring, touched off a demand from western Canada and the Maritimes for a thorough revision of the freight rate structure before increases could exaggerate its gross inequalities. The threatened strike of railway employees a year ago contributed to growing uneasiness.

Toward the end of 1948 the Board of Transport Commissioners was or-

dered to make a detailed study of the freight rates. They were to try to discover the extent to which alterations would ease the pressures complained of in various parts of the country. At about the same time a Royal Commission on Transportation was appointed under the chairmanship of the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon. He and his two associate commissioners, Professors H. F. Angus of Vancouver and H. A. Innis of Toronto, were to undertake an exploration of the geographic and economic forces which affect Canada's general transportation problems, and to recommend a national transportation policy.

The Royal Commission has the more important as well as the more difficult assignment. If the Transport Board can produce a satisfactory answer to the rates problem while the Commission is at work, the larger problem should be a little simpler, but it will still be bafflingly complex. Because of its complexity, it shows different faces to different interests and localities.

As this is written, the Commission has concluded its first series of hearings begun in early June in Winnipeg and carried out westward to the Pacific coast. Evidence is now being taken in the Maritimes. Much of what they are hearing must be very familiar to the Commissioners; Prof. Angus served on the Rowell-Sirois commission and both he and Dr. Innis have international reputation as experts in Canadian economics and economic history. They have both acted as consultants and advisers to Canadian governments on many occasions. The chairman brings a wealth of legal, political and diplomatic experience to the job. It can be taken for granted that this trio is not going to be misled by the pleas of sectional or special interest.

C.N.R. Brief

None of the briefs presented to the Commission will receive more careful analysis than that of the Canadian National Railways. But the C. N. R. management has not produced any comprehensive plan on which to base a national transportation policy. Some concrete proposals are to be submitted along with a number of general principles.

The former are directed for the most part to the solution of minor difficulties. It is suggested, for example, that a uniform system of accounting be enforced on the principal railway companies along lines laid down for railways in the United States by the Inter-state Commerce Commission. Another recommendation is that the legislation passed in 1938 to permit the railway companies to make contracts of "agreed charges" in order to compete more effectively with highway and water competition be amended to enlarge its applicability.

It is also intended to make some proposals about the regulation and control of transportation generally. The wording in the outline about these is understandably vague but it seems fair to say that the C.N.R. would welcome a federal planning and control authority with power to

allocate traffic in the national interest. Presumably this authority would have power to restrict the operation of highway, water or air transport systems where it could be shown that they were in conflict with the national transportation policy.

The basic position argued is that railway efficiency must be the main aim, because we are dependent on railways for the development of resources, the support of commerce, and the strengthening of national security. Other forms of transportation must therefore always be subordinated.

The railways should carry the traffic they can best handle in the national interest. Rates should be designed to enable them to do this and, at the same time, secure a "fair return on prudently invested capital" and bear equitably on different sections and industries. Such counsels of perfection may prompt some cynicism but should arouse little opposition.

There are several references in the outline to the unfortunate financial position of the C. N. R. This is an aspect of the transportation problem with which the Canadian public used to be re-familiarized annually before the war. It may be assumed from this document that it is back to stay. The C. N. R. submits that as long as thin-traffic lines must be operated to develop frontier areas and link isolated sections with the national economy, Canadians must be prepared for annual deficits.

Cause of Deficits

The unsatisfactory capital structure of the railway originating in the fact that the debts of its bankrupt predecessor corporations had to be assumed without mitigation is another important cause of the deficits. The terms of reference for the Royal Commission call for a "review and report on the capital structure" and the railway is "glad to note" this intention.

But a reduction of the load of interest charges would not relieve the company from the burden of the operation of unprofitable lines. The inference is that comparisons between the efficiency of the managements of the C. P. R. and the C. N. R. would still be unrealistic even if their respective fixed charges obligations were more or less equalized.

Canada still needs a system of railways longer and more costly to build and operate than her industry and commerce can directly bear. Exactly a hundred years ago the first responsible Canadian government produced a Guarantee Act to aid in the construction of railways. The idea was that whenever a railroad of more than seventy-five miles in length was half-built by private enterprise, the government would guarantee a return of 6 per cent on the other half.

This Act of 1849, the first innocent step along the path of subsidized rail transportation, was required because capital for railway construction could not otherwise be obtained. It was hoped that as the railways developed and enriched the country, they would make profits which would render the government guarantee simply an initial gesture of confidence. Instead of this, the need for state assistance continued and increased. According to the C. N. R. submissions, the need still exists.

Perhaps what Canada requires is three national railway systems instead of two: The C. P. R. as a yardstick of commercial efficiency, a smaller C. N. R. relieved of its pioneering and defence responsibilities so as to compete on even terms with the C. P. R., and a new government system to shoulder all the deficit-producing services and the excess capitalization of the C. N. R.



UNUSUAL VISITOR to the River Thames beside the Tower of London is this huge Short Solent flying boat of the B.O.A.C. Last time a flying boat visited London was at Vauxhall, twenty-one years ago.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

High Wages, Or High Income?

By P. M. RICHARDS

ONE of the most worrisome things, these days, for the financial managers of industry is the insistence by organized labor that it be given a permanently larger share of the national product, in the form of more wages and social benefits, without regard for the effects of this policy on industry itself and the rest of the community. It is true that labor asserts that industry can pay without hurt, out of high profits, but it does not substantiate this claim, and it entirely disregards the consequences for all those members of society who are not members of labor unions and whose share of production must be lessened by the amount that organized labor's is increased.

After three successive yearly increases in wages, Canadian and U.S. labor unions are now campaigning for a "fourth round." Industrial management is more than usually worried about it, because the effect of granting it would be to push prices up, whereas industry's production and sales are already declining as a result of public resistance to the present level of prices.

U.S. "New Deal" economist Robert Nathan has issued two reports justifying the new wage demands, which reports the C.I.O. hails as a scientific analysis by an impartial expert, though the reports themselves suggest that Nathan has written as a special pleader or retained counsel for the unions. Economist Elisha Friedman has published an attack on the Nathan reports, showing that the latter present a one-sided argument.

In his first report, Nathan states that most businesses could grant substantial wage increases without increasing selling prices. In his second report, he states specifically that the steel industry could increase wages substantially and still earn record profits at much less than capacity production. He states, for example, that the U.S. Steel Corporation, operating at 90 per cent of capacity, could increase wages 20 cents an hour, cut prices 5 per cent and earn the equivalent of 1948 profits, assuming that current costs remain stable. He urges that wage rates should rise when profits increase, but he does not urge that wage rates should decline where profits have sharply decreased.

Friedman, in rebuttal, points out that wage rates in the steel and automobile industry have increased substantially more than the cost of living if one takes the year 1939 as a base. This means that unorganized labor, the white-collar workers, government and municipal employees, widows, pensioners and beneficiaries of insurance annuities, and those whose wages have increased less than the cost of living, are subsidizing union labor, already the best paid labor.

A rise in union wage rates requires a rise in selling prices, paid by the rest of the community. The rise cannot come out of dividends, because in the national income account compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce, dividends over a period of 20 years constitute between 3 and 4 per cent of the national income, while wages constitute about 70 per cent of the national income. A relatively small rise in wages without increasing selling prices would, therefore, wipe out dividends.

Inflexible Cost

The danger is that wage rates always become a permanent rigid charge, a fixed and inflexible cost based on transitory profits. But such profits, Friedman points out, are not permanent. The stock market since 1946 has refused to rise, on the clear assumption that these high earnings will not last. Further, as Europe recovers, American steel prices will be out of line with world prices and American workers will lose their jobs when steel exports wane. But even in domestic business, the same sequence applies. Increasing wage rates cause rising costs, rising selling prices, rising cost of living, then consumer resistance, and finally declining volume and less employment. Thus the worker ultimately prices himself out of the labor market.

Nathan makes a point that it is better to raise wages than to lower selling prices. But Friedman asks: "Better for whom? Ask the broad masses of the consuming public! Lowering selling prices in recessions is the law of a free competitive market and applies democratically to all consumers. Raising wages for a minority is the result of monopoly power exercised by union oligarchy." Nathan urges that industry's temporary profits be paid out in the form of permanent increases of wage rates. But, says Friedman, is it not better for corporations to use the extra profits as a reserve for future expansion and as reserve cash to pay wages during depressions?

Friedman thinks that with goodwill on both sides, it should be possible to devise a sliding scale of wages which would move down as well as up, depending upon the volume of profits, the cost of living or the percentage of capacity, instead of Mr. Nathan's rigid high wage rate per hour, in the face of declining employment. "It would be better to seek full employment by means of variable costs based on variable wages," says Friedman. "The constant objective should be full employment, not high wage rates. What good is a high rate if there are no wages?"

Exchange Controls Needed By The Welfare State

By B. K. SANDWELL

The system of exchange controls run by the Foreign Exchange Control Board is a necessity of the Welfare State. In order to distribute welfare widely among the population, control of the foreign spending power of Canadians is necessary. The connection between controls and the concept of the Welfare State is set out below.

IT IS time attention was paid to the very close but unrealized relation which exists between the Welfare State and the control of foreign exchange. It is the necessity of supporting the Welfare State that creates the necessity for controlling the foreign exchange.

By seizing all U.S. currency which comes within its jurisdiction—which is paid by Americans to Canadians who cannot avoid bringing it into Canada and thus placing it under the authority of Mr. Abbott,—and by distributing this currency only to persons who will use it for approved purposes, the Canadian government is determining what American goods shall and what shall not be bought by Canadians. It is determining this question in the manner called for by the Welfare State.

If it did not control the exchange, if Canadian dollars could be exchanged for American dollars in an open market at a market rate by anybody who wanted to exchange them, the things that would be bought by Canadians from the U.S. would be very different things from what they are. The American raw materials of Canadian industry would cost a great deal more. (This would not matter to the export trade because the export prices would be raised by just as much, but it would affect very seriously the domestic price level.) The American foodstuffs, and particularly the vegetables and the sub-tropical citrus fruits, would cost a great deal more, and the imports of these things, which are largely for the consumption of wage-earning families, would be heavily cut down. The exchange thus saved would be spent largely by the wealthy classes, which are at present sharply limited in the extent to which they can purchase foreign luxury goods and luxury services like winter trips to Florida and California. These purchasers are not greatly deterred by mere high prices; they have to be kept from their spendings by government restrictions.

The profits of Canadian producers

for export to the U.S., which are now kept down by the fact that the government seizes their U.S. dollars and gives them only the same number of Canadian dollars in return, would be greatly increased, but in all probability would be cut down again by special taxation. This however would affect only the internal distribution of wealth, and would have nothing to do with the exchange situation.

The losses of Canadian borrowers who have to pay interest in U.S. funds would be large, and the disturbance which would result is, next to the Welfare State considerations, the chief reason why the government retains controls. One of the effects of the abandonment of controls would be to improve the income of those trades and industries which sell to Americans, at the expense of those which owe money to Americans. There would be a rather widespread redistribution of income, at first with no great change in the total of the national income itself but a change in the persons to whom it accrues.

Use of Controls

By the use of controls the government is enabled to tell the citizens what the nation shall buy with its limited supply of U.S. funds, by means of an interference which is felt only at the boundary. It does not say how many oranges the individual Canadian shall eat, but it does say how many oranges the Canadian nation shall eat, and as things are at present that is certainly a great many more oranges than it would eat if it had to pay a premium for the money with which oranges are bought from the American grower.

In Great Britain, where direct food subsidies are still an immense economic factor, the interference of government for the promotion of the Welfare State is vastly greater than it is in Canada. The British pay subsidies on many articles of food straight out of the public purse; the Canadians pay subsidies on oranges only out of the income of the recipients of U.S. funds, which it confiscates at less than market value and uses to enable importers to buy oranges at less than their true market value in Canadian money. But we do not see any prospect of the Canadian government abandoning its effort to promote the Welfare State by making oranges cheaper and trips to Florida not dearer but more difficult to obtain.

Distribute Welfare

The characteristic of the Welfare State is that it interferes with the operations of the free market in order to encourage the consumption of things that are considered good for the generality of the people, as against the consumption of things that are wanted by the people who have money. It is a perfectly legitimate theory, and is indeed practised by every state in greater or lesser degree, but until recently it has been confined, in non-Socialist countries, to the encouragements and discouragements that can be operated by the tax system. (We take money from the rich to pay for the education of the poor, and have done for generations.) But the interferences are now becoming much more general and far-reaching, and the control of foreign exchange is a made-to-order method for promoting the Welfare State. The only question is how far it can be put in practice without diminishing the incentives to productive activity, and hence diminishing the total income which the community has to distribute.

For the object of the Welfare State is to distribute welfare as widely as possible; and there seems to be little doubt that some of the wage-earners reduce their productive activity as soon as their welfare needs are satisfied, and that they are at present being satisfied (partly as a result of state interference) at the cost of fewer hours of productive work than

was the case a few years ago. This is the result on the beneficiaries of the Welfare State, but the Welfare State also has its burden-bearers, and these are to a large extent the investing classes, and there are signs that the redistributing process is discouraging the enterprise of these classes as well as the industry of the workers.

The ultimate climax of the Welfare State is obviously the condition considered by Karl Marx in the words "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs". It has long been recognized that to put that formula in operation, in anything but a community of angels, would almost completely destroy the incentive to production and hence destroy production itself. The problem today is to find out how much of the Welfare State is compatible with the degree of productive efficiency which is necessary to ensure any degree of welfare at all,—how much we can cater to the needs of each without impairing the willingness of each to contribute according to his ability. But the abandonment of exchange controls would be the abandonment of so important and valuable a piece of Welfare State machinery that we cannot see it as an early possibility.



Premier Joseph Smallwood will discuss routine problems arising from the union in Ottawa this week.



WORK BEGINS with due ceremony on the huge development scheme for London's South Bank which will be the site of the 1951 Festival of Britain. Palace of Westminster in the background.



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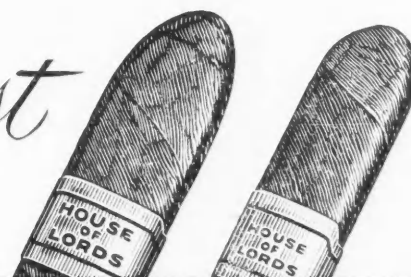
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I. K. JOHNSTON

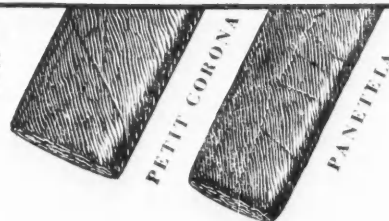
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Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 31st, 1949.

By Order of the Board,

W. C. Butler, Secretary.

Toronto, July 27, 1949.

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By Order of the Board,

R. G. MEECH, Secretary.

Toronto, July 7th, 1949.

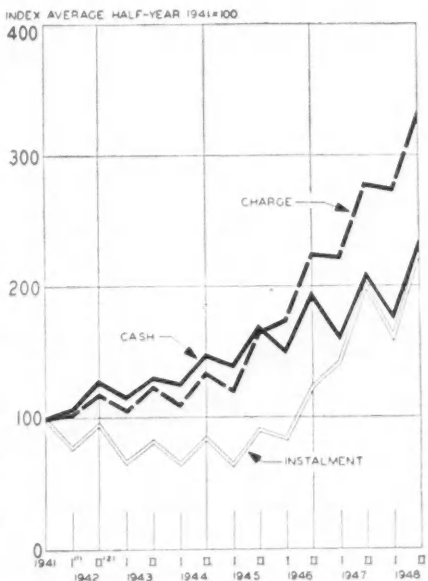
SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

DEPARTMENT store sales rose 13 per cent during the week ending July 23 over the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All regions of the country participated in the rise, sales in Manitoba showing a sharp advance of 41 per cent, followed by Saskatchewan and Alberta each 16 per cent, British Columbia 15 per cent, the Maritime provinces 14 per cent, Ontario five per cent, and Quebec one per cent.

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on July 14 amounted to 59,794,000 bushels compared with 65,263,000 on July 7, and 41,569,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended July 23 totalled 74,526 cars compared with a revised figure of 73,210 cars in the preceding week and 78,433 cars in the corresponding week last year. Loadings in the eastern division were 50,399 cars compared with 53,800 cars in the 29th week of 1948, while western loadings were off slightly from 24,633 to 24,127 cars. Cumulative totals for the year-to-date amounted to 2,096,379 cars, a decrease of 3.3 per cent from the same period

last year. Eastern loadings were down, while the total for the western division was improved.



Department store sales since 1942 are plotted above by the Bank of Canada for half year periods. (1) January-June (2) July-December.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Increase in Output and Profits Is Aim of Kirkland Lake Gold

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH completion recently of an extensive program, extending over the past year and a half, to improve hoisting facilities at the No. 1 internal shaft, Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company—30-year-old producer in the rich Kirkland Lake camp—is expected shortly to show a substantial betterment in production and profits, in fact output this year has been slowly climbing. The new hoisting and underground crushing arrangements should quickly result in mill tonnage being moved up to capacity of 400 tons daily, and this higher rate will naturally be reflected in lower costs. The company has a strong developed ore position and interest in recent years has been due to the high grade ore located at depth in the western zone. Expectations are that when mill capacity is reached grade should hold about the same as it has been running, but it is possible the management will take advantage of the increased tonnage to treat ore from some of the lower grade sections. It is worth noting that operations during practically all of last year were affected by the preparatory work necessitated in improving hoisting facilities at the No. 1 winze, and the program also in-

involved raising the winze from the 2,475 to 80 feet above the 2,350-foot horizon where the new hoist has been located. Mill tonnage in 1948 averaged just over 257 tons, while in 1947 it was around 250 tons, and currently is in the neighborhood of 290 tons per day.

Dr. J. B. Tyrrell, venerable president of Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company, at the annual meeting last spring remarked, "I think we have more ore ahead than ever in the history of the mine." Development during the first half of 1949 has been maintaining the rate of addition of new ore at that which has been evident since the heavy program of opening the deep western zone commenced some years ago. Early last month it was reported that new ore exposed in drifting and sub-drifting added up to more than 1,400-feet for the year to date, which compares with 2,384 feet of new ore developed last year and 2,435 feet in 1947. The deep western ore zone is said to be providing around three-quarters of the current production and this block extends from the 4,900 to the 5,450-foot level. Opening up of this block of levels has progressed from the 5,450-foot floor upwards and this year's operations are being concentrated on the upper two levels at 5,120 and 5,010 feet. The 5,450-foot horizon, first to be opened up, yielded 2,500 feet of narrow, high grade ore lengths, and then the 5,340-foot level opened up with even richer ore, some of it also showing a greater than average width. The first ore lengths opened on the 5,120-foot floor are said to be showing typically high grade material. Below the 5,450-foot level the downward extension of the western zone has been established by diamond drilling from the 5,850-foot horizon. A long drive has been put out west at this horizon from the No. 2 internal shaft to a point directly below the No. 4 shaft, which serves the western ore zone down to the 5,450-foot level, and the limited amount of drilling at depth gave a number of typically narrow high grade intersections.

Sylvanite Gold Mines, also in the Kirkland Lake camp, expects earnings this year to be about the same as in 1948, when they equalled 6.9 cents per share, although if a dividend is received from its subsidiary, Delnite Mines, they might be higher. Milling continues at the rate of 475 tons daily established earlier this year and grade has improved. Main development interest at present centres on the block of deep levels opened by the No. 5 internal shaft, and opening of the bottom—5,550-foot-level has started. On the 5,400-foot horizon a long drive was driven west on the break into Sylvanite's west claim which touches into the Wright-Hargreaves property, but nothing of particular interest was found in the preliminary work. The area will be tested again deeper down where it is thought there are chances of locating ore thrust upwards from Wright-Hargreaves by strike faulting. Several thousand feet of high grade ore lengths have been opened on levels from the 4,350 down to the 4,950 in the No. 5 internal shaft area. Little success has attended the small amount of work so far done at deeper horizons, but there is still a lot of exploration to be carried out.

Expectations are that Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines, which as recently mentioned in this column completed a program of expansion doubling capacity of the mill from 400 to 800 tons daily, will be able to resume dividend payments early next year. W. R. Askwith, managing director, told shareholders at the annual meeting that heavy current expenses were being met without resorting to loans and that the company had more than sufficient cash on hand to take care

of outstanding accounts. Revenue from the increased milling rate will pay for shaft sinking and mill rehabilitation and allow the accumulation of a reserve. Deepening of the shaft commenced last month, and the original plan called for four new levels below the present depth of 1,900 to 2,500 feet. It is now felt that it would be in the best interest of the company to continue the program to a depth of 2,900 feet. As structure has remained steady for the 1,900 feet already reached Mr. Askwith is of the belief that there will be no change for at least another 1,000 feet. The new mill addition is running smoothly, but improvements (costing between \$50,000 and \$60,000) will have to be made to the old mill.

Production at Leitch Gold Mines, in the Beardmore area, for the three months ending June 30, was valued at \$221,709, from treatment of 7,545 tons, for an average recovery of \$29.23 per ton. This compares with \$265,076 from 8,424 tons, averaging \$31.47 in the first quarter, and \$226,261 from 7,511 tons, averaging \$30.12 in the like quarter of 1948.

Two new gold prospects have been acquired by Mindus Corporation Ltd., formerly Vincent Mining Corporation, bringing the total number of mine holdings to 21. The additional groups are located in Quebec and British Columbia. T. R. Harrison, president, in the annual report states that activities of the corporation in the mining field are likely to be greatly accelerated. In order to facilitate the mining operations, arrangements are being made to set up, as a subsidiary of Mindus, a company for the sole purpose of financing mining exploration and develop-

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after THURSDAY the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 30th July, 1949.

By Order of the Board,

GORDON R. BALL,

General Manager.

Montreal, 12th July, 1949

LAKE SHORE MINES LIMITED (No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND No. 118

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Eighteen Cents per share on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of September, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the tenth day of August, 1949.

By order of the Board,

KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
July 28th, 1949.

ment. One of the new properties is located in the Slocan Mining Division of British Columbia and comprises 18 gold claims revealing considerable high-grade in preliminary exploration. The second new holding comprises 30 claims adjoining the north shore of Lac Bachelor in Lesueur township, in the heart of Quebec's Pacheur Lake area. Control of the additional properties was acquired, John Allen, general manager, states, in the belief held by the corporation's board of directors, that Canadian gold mining will be considerably accelerated this year, particularly regarding their public financing. The corporation has formed a new company Mindalartie Mines—to take over the assets of Vinray Malartie Mines, which receives 1,000,000 shares of Mindalartie's authorized 3,000,000.

A slight improvement is shown by British Columbia's leading gold producer, Bralorne Mines, in output of gold for the first six months this year as compared with 1948. Aggregate production for the first half of the current period was \$1,440,185, from 86,205 tons, averaging \$16.69, as against output valued at \$1,376,515 in the first half of 1948. In the three months ended June 30, 1949, production was \$662,900 compared with \$777,385 in the first quarter of the year, and \$679,700 in the second quarter of last year. Officials explain that output during the last quarter was curtailed to some extent by the seasonal shift of some employees to other occupations and by interruptions in the public utility power supply. However, toward the end of the period, sufficient manpower was on hand to keep the mill operating at full capacity. The deepening of the Empire shaft a further 900 feet is proceeding on schedule.

An active exploration program is underway on the 265-square-mile concession south of Great Slave Lake, held by American Metal Company of Canada, subsidiary of the American Metal Co. in the United States. The company has two drills on the ground and so far nine exploratory holes have been completed. The concession adjoins west of the 500-square-mile one held by Northern Lead Zinc, Consolidated Mining and Smelting, and Ventures, where drill-

ing has been yielding encouraging indications of lead and zinc. The terms of the concession call for the expenditure of \$50,000 this year by American Metal and within two years half of the concession has to be given up.

A third dividend of 12 cents a share has been announced by Lamaque Gold Mines, controlled by Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, for payment October 1 to shareholders of record August 17. This will bring payments by Lamaque for 1949 to 36 cents a share, as against 24 cents in 1948, and 11½ cents in the preceding year. Since the company commenced dividend payments 10 years ago the grand total of declarations is \$3.54½ cents per share.

A drilling program from the face of the drift at the 1,150-foot horizon at Eldona Gold Mines, in Rouyn township, Quebec, designed to locate the porphyry contact, was recently reported to have unexpectedly disclosed values in sulphides close to the shaft. Additional drilling will be done from all three new levels, at 1,150, 1,300 and 1,450 feet, the objective being the definite location of the porphyry embayment, locus of orebodies on upper horizons. The occurrences encountered in recent drilling do not appear to be related to ore developed at higher levels, indicating officials state, that the tops of new lenses, coming up from below, have been intersected.

N. W. Byrne, consulting engineer for American Yellowknife Mines, Athona Mines, and Golderest Mines, which companies are participating jointly in a prospecting expedition in the Lake Athabaska area, northern Saskatchewan, reports news of important uranium discoveries. Two experienced northern prospectors were landed about 28 miles west of the old town of Goldfields in April, and their first discoveries were made shortly after midway between Charlot River and St. Joseph's Point on Lake Athabaska. Later further finds were made and 19 claims were staked. A party has been sent to this group of claims, consisting of geologist and miners, equipped with Warsop drill and supplies, and exploration is now proceeding. Six miles west of the original group, an-

other radioactive discovery was made, and while staking claims to cover this find, a second discovery—No. 6—was made on the opposite side of the Charlot River.

United Keno Hill Mines, in the Mayo district, Yukon, is commencing work immediately to erect a new mill with capacity of 250 tons per day, to replace the 150-ton mill recently destroyed by fire, and the company is hopeful that production can be resumed by the end of the year. The loss was fully covered by insurance, and no difficulty is anticipated in replacing equipment. The 150-ton former Gold Belt Mining Co. mill, moved to the property late last year to expand the burned unit, was not affected by the fire. The company commenced shipment of concentrates at the end of May. At the time the stock-piled concentrates were believed around 5,000 tons. The estimate is now close to 7,000 tons, or 1,000 tons more than were shipped last year. The fire has upset plans to offset the price decline by increasing production, and the actual amount of metal produced this year is expected to be about the same as last. It is likely practically all development will be suspended for the time being and all efforts concentrated on resuming milling as soon as possible.

Ventures Limited in 1948 had income of \$1,187,907—the largest in its history—and net profit was close to the peak year of 1938. The increased income was largely due to the greater distribution of dividends by Falconbridge Nickel Mines. Net profit was \$831,321 or 46 cents per share as compared with 33 cents in 1947. No dividend was paid by Ventures last year. In 1938 the company had income of \$1,117,997, while net profits were \$846,621. At the year end its holdings of Falconbridge were 2,412,840 shares, as against 2,444,540 at the close of the previous year. Last year Falconbridge paid 35 cents a share in comparison with 25 cents in the preceding year. T. Lindsley, president,

informs shareholders that negotiations entered into in 1948 were completed early in 1949 whereby Frobisher Ltd. was cleared of debt and financed to the extent of \$1,000,000 in cash. Its four main operations, Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines, New Calumet Mines, Connemara Mine, and United Keno Hill Mines are now established on an earning basis and future growth will take place without further calls from either Frobisher

or Ventures. These steps have given the company a new asset in which the directors place great weight for its future. Mr. Lindsley states, and adds "your directors affirm again in these uncertain days of depreciating paper currency to have good ore in the ground is the best asset, and to achieve this it has been wise to suspend dividends temporarily, use your cash resources and to borrow funds from the bank."

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Money, like man, was made to work. Whether money is employed by investing it in Government Bonds or in sound Industrial Securities is a matter for the individual investor to decide.

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STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

By Haruspex

COMMON stocks are at a level where they appear favorably priced in terms of earnings and yields. Psychology, however, is depressed over the business outlook as well as the domestic and foreign political situation. We would hold current positions, including the buying reserves that are in accounts.

Postponement of labor trouble in the strategic U.S. steel industry for a period of about two months and decision to take no action in the British financial crisis until the Bretton Woods institutions can go into the matter, both eased stock market tension, thereby making the price structure vulnerable to favorable developments. Among these have been the U.S. government's several moves to ease the money market and the stimulating effect of the adoption of a pump priming philosophy by the administration as an immediate way

out of the current mild recession. There also have been indications that inventories, here and there, have been permitted to get too low, suggesting a replenishment movement over the closing months of the year.

On the basis of its breathing spell—which ends, incidentally, in September—the stock market has lost no time in going ahead. As stated last week, however, stocks have now advanced into a price area where the going should be slowed down, with probable reversal of the minor trend in due course. We continue of the opinion that a good upward move should be witnessed in the last half but, until the market has made some test on the downside, assurance as to the permanence of the current swing is necessarily lacking. Accordingly, we would go slowly with current purchasing (exchanges are always in order) and would also hold some reserves in accounts.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES

Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July
	178.45 3/30				
171.10 2/25	49.60 3/30				X
			INDUSTRIALS	161.60 6/13	
46.34 2/24					X
	X- CURRENT	PRICES		41.03 6/13	
			RAILS		
DAILY	AVERAGE	STOCK	MARKET	TRANSACTIONS	
787,000	820,000	755,000	737,000	793,000	964,000

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Views Of British Officials On Nationalization Proposals

By GEORGE GILBERT

Although it is admitted by their leaders that the private enterprise competitive system of insurance has rendered great service to the community, the British Labor Party propose to nationalize the institutions transacting industrial life insurance if returned to power at the next general election. It is claimed that the nation's social security plan will thus be made complete.

IN a statement issued by the National Executive Committee of the British Labor Party, it is made plain that one of the planks of the platform on which it will appeal for support at the next general election is the nationalization of industrial life insurance, that is, the taking over by the state of the companies and fraternal societies transacting industrial insurance as they stand. It is claimed that while a minimum standard of living in illness and old age is now ensured for all by National Insurance, as well as a grant for burial expenses, this minimum can and should be added to by voluntary thrift; that one of the best ways for the individual to save is through insurance; and that the nation's social security plan will be complete when industrial insurance itself becomes a great social service.

Evidently in an effort to sugarcoat the bitter pill which is being prepared for these institutions and their policyholders, the statement goes on to say that the insurance industry has rendered great service to the community; that millions of people have been protected against the hazards of life, and that every single person has benefited indirectly from the overseas earnings of insurance; but that industrial insurance companies transact only a small proportion of total overseas insurance. It is claimed that the companies have made extremely high profits for their shareholders; that private profit has come before the public interest; but that in future the public interest will come first.

Take Over Whole Works

It is also claimed that splitting industrial insurance from the remaining business of the companies would lead to confusion and inefficiency and that therefore it is proposed that all the industrial insurance companies, the biggest being the Prudential and the Pearl, and the larger collecting societies should be taken over as they stand. It is admitted that the indoor

and outside insurance staffs have done a good job and have aided millions of people to gain protection against insecurity; that experience shows industrial insurance will only be successful if house-to-house collectors continue to be employed, and that agents will be needed in the future as they have been in the past.

However, it is stated that reduction in the number of staff will be made by slowing down the rate of new recruitment, so that there will be fewer men coming into the service than leaving it through natural wastage. It is also stated that full value will be paid to agents for their book interest.

Officials of the industrial life companies have publicly expressed their opposition to the nationalization of the industry in any form, on the ground that it would not secure a cheaper or more efficient service for the policyholders; that it would not benefit the employees; and that it would be adverse to the economic interests of the nation. Further, it was pointed out that it would be a grave threat to a wide range of insurance interests outside the immediate field of industrial insurance.

It was stated that it would inevitably affect the ordinary life and composite insurance companies, since the types of insurance which they transact are also undertaken by many of the industrial life companies. This would particularly be the case if the government-owned concerns were subsidized at the taxpayers' expense. This might well be the case if they were to succeed in competition with private enterprise.

Expenses Not High

It was emphatically denied that expenses are high in relation to the services rendered, which include the weekly door-to-door collecting system. Any reduction in running costs would thus be at the expense of the policyholder and the service which he has learned to expect or, alternately, would have to come out of the wages of the employees. Expenses have declined steadily over the past thirty years, despite a persistent rise in the cost of living. It was also pointed out that there is no single instance of state ownership reducing the cost to the consumer.

Officials of the Prudential Assurance Co. of London, Eng. have pointed out that the Labor Party's proposal, involving as it does the partial nationalization of ordinary life and general business, including a very large volume of overseas business, would have far-reaching effects on British insurance generally and thus have damaging effects on a valuable invisible export. This irresponsible proposal, they say, should never be implemented, and would not be if the policyholders could express their decision on this issue alone.

As for profits, they point out that Prudential dividends are a fixed proportion of the surpluses to policyholders, and as the 100th annual report shows are modest in relation to the size of the business. The investments of the company have been made solely in the best interests of the policyholders, they state, whereas in the hands of the government this is likely not to be the primary consideration. The company does not seek power to interfere with industry through its funds, and avoids obtaining controlling interests.

It has also been pointed out that, contrary to the Labor Party statement as to the extent of the overseas life insurance business done by British companies has been transacted by the industrial life companies. They also write one-third of the ordinary life business in the United Kingdom.

One of the most pungent statements about the nationalization proposals was made at the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Provident Institution by Sir Ernest Lenn, Bt.,

C.B.E., the chairman, who said bluntly that the public should understand that life insurance can be destroyed but cannot be nationalized. He added: "A railway or a coal mine may function more or less as before, but a policy of assurance dependent upon future political opinion would be something entirely different from a contract based on the solid savings of the past. The state can only substitute the hope that future generations will be willing to pay."

He referred to what he called the official prospectus of nationalization—the report of a committee of the Fabian Society under the chairmanship of Sidney Webb, later Lord Passfield, on the nationalization of the railways, the coal mines and the insurance industry. It was entitled "How to Pay for the War," and was published in 1917. The following extracts were quoted by Sir Ernest Benn:

"What we offer is, without asking

the taxpayer after the first decade for any contribution whatever for this purpose, nothing less than the redemption of the entire National Debt. A government coal department could with actual profit to the exchequer, furnish every industrial user with coal at not more than pre-war prices, guarantee an uninterrupted supply without increase of price, meet the demands of the export trade, and give every householder in the Kingdom the boon of coal at a fixed and uniform national price of one shilling per hundred-weight delivered to cellar. It would be unsound finance and would outrage the feelings of the actuaries . . . not to credit the state insurance department with interest . . . year by year. Let it be made clear, therefore, once and for all that full interest will be paid—and paid, moreover, at a rate which can be guaranteed to be, right up to the year 2000, not less than 5 per cent."

Japan's Drive For Exports Adds To U.K. Problems

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Under American tutelage Japan has staged a remarkable economic recovery, and she is now embarking on an ambitious export program which will offer serious competition to the hard pressed British. The Americans are torn between a desire to relieve their treasury of some burdens by making Japan self-sufficient, and a large vested interest in British recovery. Writing from London, John Marston discusses the British view of this problem.

London.

THE resurgence of Japan as a powerful force in international markets is one of the most troublesome problems confronting Britain in her drive for solvency. Under American tutelage, Japan has staged a remarkable economic recovery, and her export program is notably ambitious. In the year to March, 1950, she intends to export goods to the value of \$500 million. Among the items in this program are: textiles of all descriptions \$300 million; machinery \$70 million; coal \$11 million; rubber goods \$9 million; canned goods \$6 million; paper and its manufactures \$4 million.

In addition, such small manufactured goods as watches and clocks, cycles, electric fires, washing machines and other domestic equipment, chinaware and hardware and hollowware, are scheduled for prolific shipment. And the Japanese shipyards (already receiving important enquiries and now free to accept them) and the big cement works are being recruited as important contributors.

The markets for these goods, no longer confined to Asia, are intended to range over the British Commonwealth, Europe, the Middle East and the American Continent. If all goes according to plan, the sun will never set on the markets of Japan.

The stage is therefore set for a trade struggle of the first magnitude and unparalleled bitterness. The United States, aware that it cannot indefinitely present a bill to its taxpayers for Japanese recovery, is determined that Japan shall soon pay its way. The United Kingdom (backed by the Commonwealth and by the manufacturing export nations of Europe) is equally determined that Japan's progress shall be inhibited by such devices as are normally considered appropriate in the case of an ex-enemy country.

Japanese industry has been stimulated by an American protection which has ranged from the provision of raw materials on special terms to the introduction of American technicians and methods. And as from October next there will be no Allied restriction of Japanese production, except in so far as military precautions dictate. Even the production of steel will be de-restricted.

On their side, the British have been able to postpone—nothing more—the

granting of most-favored-nation treatment to Japan, and, within the general context of the dollar shortage, have cut Commonwealth buying from Japan. But the determining voice in Japanese affairs is that of the U.S.A., and General MacArthur, exercising almost dictatorial powers, has made it plain that he intends that Japan shall become self-supporting and cease to burden the U.S. Treasury. The Japanese population, now 81 million, may grow to 100 million by 1970, and the country's indigenous resources will support only 50 million. In one vital sense, therefore, Japan is in the same position as Britain. She must export or die.

Falsely Based

The position is colored by the American realization that so far their control of Japanese affairs has been falsely based. The U.S.A. wanted to "democratize" Japan, and to raise the standard of general living. Now, perceiving that Japan's only hope of reaching her export objectives is to employ her cut-price policy to the optimum, a halt has been called to wage increases.

The Japanese industry of the future is intended to work on the basis of the same cheap labor cost as before the war. Already, wage claims

have been rejected, and the clamor of the disappointed workers answered by doubling and arming the police force.

In Britain's cotton industry all this is viewed with much head-shaking. But in fact the main export threat from Japan is not concentrated so much in the textile sphere. Here, the development of local production in the Asian and other traditional markets has reduced Japanese and British scope simultaneously. American investment in Japan is veering more and more towards the development of the industries producing light, medium and heavy machinery, for which there will remain for a long time an insistent market in Asia and elsewhere. And, ancillary to this, the output of such goods as precision instruments, glass, ceramics, cycles, cars, sewing machines, antimony and aluminum goods, rubber and celluloid goods, enamelled ware, toys, and cigarette lighters, is being stimulated.

But, as in Britain, there is a growing disparity between the volume of production and the volume of export sale. Goods are accumulating in warehouses on the Japanese waterfronts. Accustomed to the advantage of exchange rate ranging up to 600 yen to the U.S. dollar, Japanese exporters are feeling the pinch of the fixing of the exchange at 360 yen to the dollar. And they are experiencing the general effects of the disappearance of the sellers' market, and the impact of currency stringency.

Complex as the position is, however, it is evident that the influence of Japan in the world markets is going to be felt increasingly, and that means a new problem for Britain.

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Arab Oil Fields Sabotage Weakens Aid Program

By ELIZABETH MONROE

Russia's drive for oil in Eastern Europe and in the Near East is naked imperialism, claims Elizabeth Monroe of the London Economist. She argues that the drive of the Russians to gain control, one way or another, of Middle East oil, is an attempt to weaken the Marshall Plan by hitting at its vital oil supplies.

How much oil has Soviet Russia? Is her supply genuinely short; if not, why is she despoiling the Central European oilfields? And why are her eyes on those owned by the Middle Eastern states? Figures are necessary for the answer to these leading questions. Contrary to expectation, they are available. They are fragmentary, but they exist.

Russia's present oil production is somewhere between 31 million tons a year, and the 35.4 million tons target set in the five year plan that will end in 1950. Much progress has been made, therefore, since production sagged to the low level of under 20 million tons a year in World War II. The current figure is a long way short of the 60 million tons target set in Stalin's election speech of February 1946. But it is also far short of what Russia can and will produce once she breaks some present bottlenecks. These bottlenecks are due partly to a clumsy industrial set-up but partly, also, to understandable delays in recovering from the destruction caused to the industry by the war.

Russian statistics show that home production, as well as increasing, has lately become much more widespread. It is no longer exclusively centred, as it used to be, in the vulnerable area near the Caucasian frontier. Great efforts are being devoted to spreading it over remoter areas. New fields are being steadily discovered. Some are already yielding satisfactorily, as the following figures show.

Current production is about the same as that of 1940. In that year 90 per cent of total output came from the Caucasus. Now, the area between the Urals and the Middle Volga—officially dubbed the "second Baku"—is growing almost as prolific. The latest figures available show that whereas Caucasus production has dropped as a percentage of the total to 42 per cent only, the "second Baku's" has risen to 31.3 per cent and that of the Emba area to 20.6 per cent. Total reserves, of course, are problematical, but home and foreign guesses put them at some 15 to 20 per cent of the world figure. In a word, they are immense, and are not at present being tapped nearly to the full.

Russia's Interest

Why, then, is Russia so interested in the oil reserves of her neighbors? Why, wherever the Red Army goes in Europe, is the local oil industry at once brow-beaten and shaped to suit Russian needs? Could not local oil be left in local hands? As things stand, the producing areas of Poland and Estonia have actually been incorporated in the Soviet Union whether they liked it or no. Defeated Rumania has been made not only to pay vast reparations in oil, but to place much of her now small exportable surplus at Russia's disposal. Agreements with Hungary and Austria have secured for the Russians a predominating grip on the petroleum industries of both countries. Their local staffs have been accused of sabotage and "reckless artificial decrease of production" whenever they have failed to hand over their output; and have been replaced.

Once in control, the Russians are using the fields at what western experts believe to be a destructive rate. Why seize and exhaust them? By comparison with what could be produced inside Russia their output is small. Four million tons annually from Rumania, and two from Austria and Hungary, is no great figure. But it is ample for the local needs of the Red Army and Russian civilian oc-

cupiers. It is for this immediate purpose that the fields are being exhausted today.

The situation in the Middle East is rather different. To see it clearly, a distinction must be drawn between two different series of oil deposits there. The lesser deposits lie in north Persia, on the Caspian shore and just across the mountains near Teheran. Here resources are unproven, and production on a commercial scale is untried. Immensely greater deposits lie far to the south, on the Persian Gulf in Arabia and in Iraq. The oil in north Persia (in which the Russians lately tried and failed to gain a controlling interest by agreement with the Persians) belongs geologically and practically speaking to the Caspian fields. If oil were found here in commercial quantities it could more economically be exported northward to Russia than southwards across the ranges that separate it from the open sea. To secure Russian participation in its management would therefore be logical; but is dreaded by the Persians because they fear a fate like Hungary's—an ab-



ABDULLAH, Hashemite King of Jordan, important in Arab politics.

sorption of their oil for armies of Russian servants, whether in or out of uniform, and the establishment of a political spearhead inside Persian territory. They fear that the Russians want their oilfields both as a resource—and as a jumping off place. The same cannot be said of Rus-

sian ambitions in the far more valuable areas of the Persian Gulf and Iraq—areas whose combined output was, last year, over 40 million tons of oil. Here the designs of Russia have few connections with her domestic oil needs, or with those of her armies of servants abroad. For the Persian Gulf is a long way from Russia. And even if the Russians were to wrest control of the fields from their present owners—that is, from their Persian and Arab ground landlords, and from their British and American tenants—they could not carry away the produce without control of the seas. Russia's target in the Middle East is not possession. It is wreckage of the yield on which the non-Russian world counts for stability and prosperity.

What, in sheer material terms, would such wreckage entail for producer and customer? The Persian and Arab producers lose royalties and payments in the form of wage bills that amount to as much as one-fifth of their total national budgets; In-

dian and Pakistani customers would see the whole of their oil fuel for industry and defence in jeopardy, nations farther east, though less dependent on the Persian Gulf, would see a useful source threatened.

The West is handicapped likewise. It is seldom realized that the Marshall Plan countries are counting on Middle East oil for 38.6 per cent of their requirements in 1948, and for as much as 82 per cent by 1951. To hamper Middle East oil production is an easy way to sabotage the Marshall Plan. If, as a by-product of that process, Asia's oil supplies are jeopardized, so much the worse for Asia.

Russian policy sets out to stem Middle East oil production reaching at the worker in the Persian and Iraqi oil centres persuading him to down tools. How is he to know, in his ignorance of the world, that he is being persuaded to strike for working conditions that do not exist in Russia's own oilfields? And how few Persians and Iraqis lay the lost tons and royalties at Moscow's door!



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New Investments For B.C. Show Maturing Economy

By MICHAEL YOUNG

More than any other industrial province in Canada, British Columbia depends on exports to maintain a high level of employment and incomes. It may be expected that the curtailment by the sterling bloc of imports from dollar areas will have more effect in British Columbia than elsewhere in the Dominion. At a season in which employment is usually high, the province is faced with a serious unemployment problem. For this reason great interest is being shown in B.C. in the plans of several major enterprises to invest over \$500,000,000 there during the next few years.

LARGE investments being planned for British Columbia by the Aluminum Company of Canada, Westcoast Transmission Company and the provincial government have evoked interest there and in the whole Dominion which has become particularly great since the deterioration of conditions in international trade.

British Columbia is Canada's third most important manufacturing province—but even more than Ontario or Quebec its industry is dependent to a very large extent on export trade. The deterioration of Canadian export markets may have more serious repercussions on employment in British Columbia than in the other provinces. In fact, signs of this dependence are already showing up in the province: several pulp mills have been closed and employment has been low during a season when it is generally high.

The particular interest being shown in the possibility of these investments arises from the fact that they are of sufficient magnitude to compensate the economy of the province for the losses it will incur from the decline in exports.

The interest in these undertakings has also a political basis. In B.C., the C.C.F. has been strong enough to force the anti-socialist parties to form a coalition; in the recent election, however, the socialist platform was rejected by the overwhelming majority of the voters. The economic security of the last few years enjoyed by those same voters does much to explain the change of heart in so many of them. But serious unemployment, which would follow the decline in external trade in the absence of compensating forces, would certainly revitalize the C.C.F. movement in British Columbia. Private enterprise has been given an opportunity there of supporting its arguments with action or defeating them through inaction.

During the next five years, \$500,000,000 may be invested by two companies now conducting surveys and investigations in the province. The two companies—the Aluminum Com-

pany of Canada and Westcoast Transmission Company—are not the only ones planning investment there, but they are the most important ones in dollars and cents to be spent, and the commercial changes likely to follow.

The British Columbia government also is planning a huge capital expenditure program in the province which, through the next few years, will mean spending \$90,000,000. Half of this will be used to build schools, hospitals and government buildings. The other half is earmarked to help industrial development by improving roads, railways and hydro electric power production.

During the negotiations now taking place between the provincial government and the companies, an effort may be made to coordinate the undertakings of the province with those of the private concerns. This would be particularly appropriate in transportation. Over the next five years the government plans to spend \$30,000,000 on roads; the Pacific Great Eastern Railway is to be extended from Quesnel to Prince George where it will link with a Canadian National Railway line running from Prince George to Prince Rupert. Thus industrial development will not be slowed down by inadequate transportation facilities.

The undertakings of the companies are still in the planning and investigating stage, but all the evidence points to their going ahead. The Aluminum Co. of Canada has set up an economic research department in Vancouver and this year is spending \$1,000,000 in the province on surveys alone. Westcoast Transmission Company has applied for permission to build a gas pipeline to the Pacific coast.

Years Of Planning

Fourteen years of planning and study by the latter company have assured them that three main factors connected with the development are satisfied. The market for natural gas is sufficient to justify the large expenditure necessary to construct the line, the route and length are practical in all respects, and further development of the gas fields in B.C. and Alberta will assure an abundant supply of natural gas for those markets. The company has millions of acres under reservation from the Alberta and British Columbia governments, and a minimum of \$3,000,000 has been provided for active development of the properties over the next two years. The company, however, must first prove to the provincial government that there is an exportable surplus.

Power developments in B.C. now being studied by The Aluminum Co. of Canada are incorporating the results of surveys of hydro electric possibilities in the province started in 1922 when the enormous potentialities were realized.

It is estimated that the Columbia river basin can develop more power than the whole of North America is now producing.

The investigations of the company are, however, centered on the Nechako river. Here seven lakes and the rivers which connect them can be joined to form an enormous reservoir from which the water would be dropped by means of a tunnel through a mountain to the sea. It is reported that this would provide enough power to operate a plant larger than the one at Arvida, P.Q.

Further expansion of the industry will take place in British Columbia rather than at Arvida where the limit of horsepower available has almost been reached. The industry in British Columbia will not be faced with any problems arising from the transport of bauxite to the plant that were not faced at Arvida. In both locations delivery of the bauxite from sea-going ships is possible. The company plans on spending at least \$300,000,000 on the power development and the construction of the aluminum plant. The power plant will produce 1,500,000 h.p. which is more than will be required for the manufacture of aluminum. It is expected that other power-using industries will be attracted to the province by the new, low-cost power. The Alcan developments will start a new city in the area with a population of 50,000.

Small Population

The old Canadian story of too small a population to support large industrial developments seems to have gone by the board—in B.C. at any rate. Since pre-war days, the population of that province has increased 38 per cent—this is twice the average for Canada, and is apparently sufficient to overcome the limitations which a small population had hitherto imposed.

The nature of both these enterprises indicate a new trend in Canadian economic development—a trend from the little brother position with respect to the United States which has characterized the country's economic life thus far.

The developments in the west have been made with an eye on the large western U.S. market. This is apparent in the plans of the Westcoast Transmission Company to construct a pipeline to carry natural gas from Alberta to the Pacific coast. The major portion of the line will be built in Canada and will be under Canadian control, but it will be extended into Washington to tap the American market. Although American capital is financing much of the construction of the line, it will probably earn enough American dollars through sales of gas in the United States to pay the dividends on the American capital which has been invested in it.

It should be clear from the map of the proposed route that it is designed primarily to serve cities in Canada—in other words, Canada is not merely providing a route to drain her natural resources to the United States. The course of the line has been determined by the areas of Canadian settlement and by the possible location of future Canadian industries.

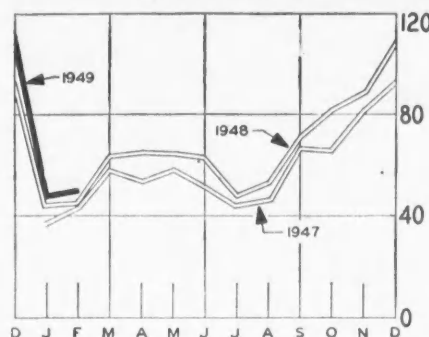
Marketing Advantages

Industry in British Columbia has two advantages with respect to marketing possibilities in the west coast United States. First, those states are separated from eastern U.S. industry by distance and by mountains, and both these factors would give B.C. manufacturers an advantage over eastern American competitors. Second, though the west coast states are heavily populated, they are less generously endowed with the natural resources necessary for large scale industrialization than is B.C. The water shortage in California is a case in point.

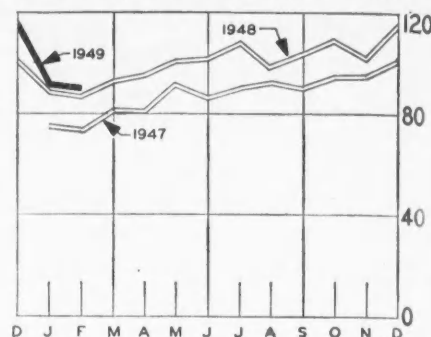
In SATURDAY NIGHT for July 19, this section ran a cartoon depicting the distant-fields attitude of Canadian business and the pessimism which developed in this circle as a result of the recession in the United States—or for that matter the foreign exchange difficulties of Great Britain. There cannot be any justification for arguing that these developments are not serious, and especially so as far

SEASONAL RETAIL TRADE PICTURE

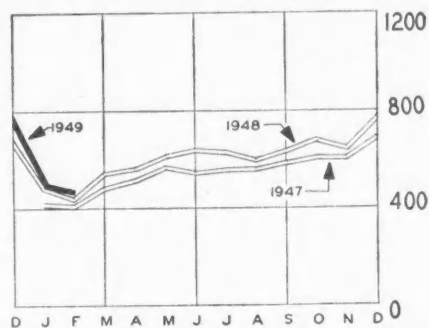
Department Stores



Grocery and Combination Stores



Total-All Trades



In these three graphs the Bank of Canada has set out the seasonal volume of sales for Canadian stores, in millions of dollars. At the top left, department stores show wide seasonal swings in sales. At top right, grocery and combination stores show a more even volume of sales the year around. At bottom left, the total of sales for all trades shows \$600 million as the usual volume. Consumer buying figures are vital clue to health of the economy. If the 1949 figures begin to cut below the previous levels, it would mean a retreat from the boom.

as Canada is concerned. But at the same time the investment and development possibilities in this country are so vast that hysteria over declining foreign markets is hardly justified either.

The recent developments are not the result of a conscious effort to fill the trough of a threatened recession. They are instead, the manifestation of Canada's economic maturity, and the growth of a feeling of confidence in an economic future for Canada based on something other than the export of primary raw materials.

The very large developments planned for British Columbia will give Canadians the opportunity of proving to themselves that their economy is basically strong enough to keep employment and incomes in the country free from violent fluctuations in response to every change in world trading conditions.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

THE annual report of Corporate Investors Ltd. shows a year of satisfactory growth inasmuch as the issued share capital has been increased by 33,013 shares with a net accretion of \$281,446.97 to the funds of the company.

The gross income for the year is reported at \$105,126, an increase of \$27,726 over that of the previous year. The net income available for dividends and contingencies increased by more than 33 1/3 per cent, or from \$66,352 to \$89,717. Dividend payments were increased from \$62,190 in 1948 to \$78,227 for the year.

MAILMAN CORPORATION LTD. in the 1949 fiscal year ended April 30, observed its first year as a publicly-owned corporation. Total consolidated net sales for the year of the corporation and its subsidiaries exceeded \$14,000,000 and resulted in an operating profit of \$1,759,084. After provision for bond interest of \$35,885, depreciation of \$193,212, income taxes of \$544,959 and all other expenses, the net profits available for dividends amounted to \$856,560, being the equivalent of \$48.21 for each share of the \$100 per value 5 per cent preferred stock outstanding as at April 30, 1949. After provision for preferred dividends there remained a balance of \$780,313 available for the common shareholders, \$3.08 for each of the corporation's outstanding fully-paid common shares.

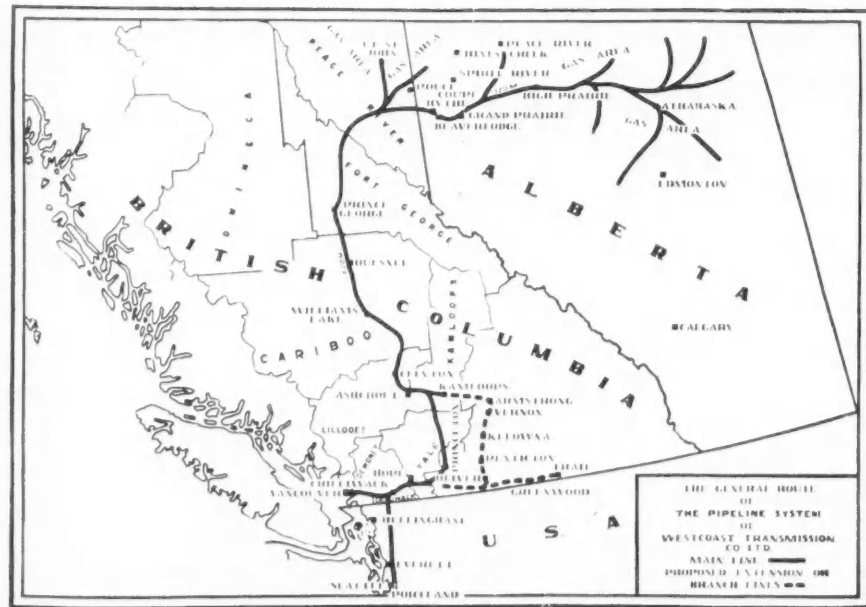
SYLVANIA ELECTRIC Products Inc. of New York announce the formation of a wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary Sylvania Electric (Canada) Ltd., with head office in Montreal and plant at Drummondville, P. Q. The company manufactures incandescent lamps, fluorescent lamps, fluorescent fixtures, fluorescent wiring devices, radio receiving sets and tubes, electronic devices and photo flash bulbs.

RADIO broadcasting station CKLW, Windsor, celebrated its 17th anniversary in June of this year. Throughout these years the station has grown and the construction of a 50,000 watt transmitter is now nearing completion. This will add a second station of this power to the Windsor-Detroit area and bring CKLW's signal to five states and 24 counties in Canada. This area has over 18,000,000 population.

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